

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

REPORT

DEALING WITH

THE ORIGIN, DUTIES, GROWTH
AND WORK

SINCE

NOVEMBER, 1912

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To His Worship, the Mayor, Board of Control, City Council and Committee of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN.—We have pleasure in presenting a report of the work of the Social Service Commission covering its origin; the bases of policies laid down; the work undertaken and for what reasons; recommendations made in the various branches of the City's social work; the method of carrying out these recommendations; the gradual growth of the present methods of work, and the apparent reasons for the present clash of ideas and methods which has called into existence the present committee of aldermen.

We understand the status of the present aldermanic committee to be one of inquiry into each and every branch of the City's social work, the standards of work, the relation of the City's work to that of private charity as represented by the Neighborhood Workers' Association—the headquarters of private charity. This is to cover all phases of Indoor and Outdoor Relief, which includes maintenance and social care of dependent, delinquent and neglected children in institutions, adults dependent in refuges, rescue homes and reformatories, and the relief of dependent families in their homes. The latter includes relief, and its far more important phase, rehabilitation—rehabilitation in order that the community may be relieved, not so much of relief giving, but of citizens who live below a normal standard of living.

On April 2nd, 1912, the Charities Commission, a body of the following men:

G. R. Geary, Mayor,
Canon H. C. Dixon,
Thomas Foster,
Ald. R. H. Graham,
D. Harman,
Rabbi S. Jacobs,
Ald. J. O. McCarthy,
R. S. Hudson, Chairman,

Rev. L. Minehan,
J. H. Patterson,
Lieut.-Col. J. S. Pugmire,
G. T. Somers,
Controller F. S. Spence,
G. B. Sweetman,
Rev. Dr. J. A. Turnbull,
Edwin Dickie, Hon. Sec.,

The Charities Commission,
1911-1912.

which had been called into existence by a resolution of the City Council in 1911, reported upon and examined into the working of the different charitable institutions in the City and into other matters.

To quote from the report of the Charities Commission to the City Council:

“Your Committee is of the opinion that the enormous task of investigating so many charitable institutions and organizations is not fully

realized. As an evidence of the importance of the subject, we submit the following: In the City of Toronto there are at least 244 churches and missions of all denominations, doing more or less charitable work; there are 17 institutions for the care of infants and children, 9 for the care of girls and women, 7 for the care of the aged and infirm, 9 miscellaneous institutions, and 21 organizations—a total of 63 institutions and organizations engaged in charitable work to a greater or lesser degree.

“These institutions and organizations receive annually aid from the City, Ontario Government and other sources, to the extent of at least \$400,000.

Details referred to in Annual Report for 1911.

“The Committee made an investigation into the work being done as carefully as the time at their disposal would permit.”

Need for a thorough knowledge of inmates.

“To do this work of investigation effectively it would be necessary to know the history and condition of each inmate, their family associations, their financial condition, as well as that of their family connections. We take it as fundamental that families and family connections should look after their own where possible, and that the City and the public should not be expected to assume responsibilities that could, and should, be assumed by family connections. We are aware that inmates are not supposed to be admitted to the different institutions without investigation, but what we contend is that without that minute and searching investigation, which we could not do, it would be impossible for your Committee to pass a well-considered judgment on each institution.

Institutions overcrowded.

“Your Committee have found that most of the institutions are overcrowded. Many applicants eligible for admission cannot be accommodated—in fact the accommodation has not kept pace with the increase in population.

Lack of Uniformity in management of institutions.

“We find that there is overlapping in the work of several of the institutions. There does not seem to be any good reason for so many institutions doing similar work, and we would recommend very strongly that there should be a concentration of these. By concentration management expenses would be reduced, greater efficiency assured, together with absolute uniformity in the conduct of the institutions and an increased facility of examination when required.

Plan of admission of inmates.

“There should be the utmost harmony among the different institutions to ensure inmates being placed in proper institutions.

“We deprecate the multiplicity of institutions doing similar work, and cannot too strongly recommend concentration, which is the order of the day, and which is emphatically applicable to charitable institutions.

"There are undoubtedly some in the homes for the aged that have sufficient means themselves (or their relatives or friends have), to procure suitable accommodation for them, and for such cases we are of the opinion accommodation should be undertaken as a private enterprise."

Responsibility of relatives for dependents.

"Report of the Charities Commission 1911-1912."

"Power should be given the authorities to confine imbecile girls in an institution, such as the Toronto Industrial Refuge, and there should be only one of such in the City; such power should be conferred as exists in the case of insane persons, even though they are harmless. It is a question whether medical skill should not be invoked to prevent the possibility of propagating the species. These, of course, should be kept in the City and made use of as they are now for general laundry purposes, which would prove much more profitable if a new building, properly equipped with modern machinery, were provided for the Industrial Refuge."

Authority needed to retain the feeble-minded.

"We recommend that the Rescue Homes for men, and Missions and cheap boarding houses should be under the supervision of the Medical Health Officer. Some of these are enterprises operated for private gain, and should not receive public aid, and some are not such places as we could recommend for either public or private support."

Need for inspection of Homes.

"There is vastly too much indiscriminate charity in the City. To overcome this and the duplication that is so much spoken of, we suggest that a central registration and investigation bureau be established, with visitors for the several districts. Some of these may be paid, but we have no doubt the different churches could supply qualified visitors for the greater part of the City. All organizations receiving City aid should be required to report to this Bureau."

Remedy needed for indiscriminate charitable relief.

"To the Bureau citizens and charitable organizations could apply for information as to whether an applicant is deserving or not, and to it reports could be sent of temporary assistance given."

"We find as a result of our visits and enquiries at the various children's institutions, that there is a permanent population of at least one thousand dependent children in Toronto. While, no doubt, there are quite a number of deserving cases where the temporary public care of children is right and proper, your Commission fully agree with recognized authorities on social work that the family home is the most desirable place in which to care for and train the average normal child. Shiftless parents often find the institutions a convenient and inexpensive way of unloading their responsibilities, and a burden may in this way be placed on the charitable public that might, with stricter regulations, be avoided. Unnatural parents some-

Wrong methods in child-caring institutions.

Needed
changes
suggested

times desert their children after getting them admitted. Foundlings are retained too long in Infants' Homes, and instead of going to foster homes are transferred to Boys' and Girls' Institutions when they reach four years of age; older children of mischievous tendencies are too readily sent to Reform Schools, when probation with patient and sympathetic treatment would make it unnecessary to take them out of their natural environment. The Children's Shelter of the City, which was originally established to receive and place children in foster homes, has itself become to a large extent a permanent place of residence for neglected children, and does not therefore help materially in the solution of this problem.

Home-finding to be developed.

"That foster homes for children can be found in the towns, villages and on the farms of Ontario, is amply demonstrated in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, and in the further fact that the Doctor Barnardo and other English Orphanages annually place out in this Province from fifteen hundred to two thousand children.

Country Homes should be chosen for children.

"In view of these facts the Commission would strongly recommend that in the near future at least half the dependent children of the City should be transferred to country homes, and with this object in view an enquiry should be made into the history of each child in the different institutions. This is not recommended on the ground of financial saving alone, but in the best interests of the children themselves. Strong, rugged, independent manhood is the need of this young country, and these qualities can be better developed in the bracing air of the farm and village home, than in the hot-house atmosphere of the average orphanage.

"This work of home-finding should be undertaken by the Children's Aid Society, and there should be a thorough understanding with the various City institutions, so that the Shelter may be the clearing house for all dependent children, as contemplated in the Children's Protection Act. A competent agent should be employed, and instead of waiting for applications, a canvass should be made of the rural districts to find worthy persons who would share their comforts with the homeless ones. Placing all our neglected and homeless children under proper guardianship, with regular but kindly supervision, would prevent much of the vagabondage and evil doing that prevails among the lawless element.

Suggested improvements in institution methods.

"We recommend that there should be obtained from each institution at the beginning of the year, a report for the past year, a budget showing the requirements for the coming year, and based upon this information, and further investigation, the Commission, if appointed, would issue a certificate that the institution is entitled to receive from all sources a sum to be named.

"We recommend a uniform system of bookkeeping, the keeping of records as to inmates with reports as to eligibility of same, names of employees, nature of duties, remunerations, and everything that would con-

tribute to an intelligent insight into the working of each institution by an examination of the books, and that annual returns be made to the Commission, if such be appointed. In this way the Council would be in closer touch with each institution and therefore better able to judge of its needs.

"We are of the opinion that the Council should see that titles to the properties occupied by the different institutions are properly vested in case a disposition should be desired to be made of some of them and a transference of the inmates be determined upon to other quarters. We recommend that a proper estimate of the assets and liabilities of each institution should be included in their respective annual statements as well as a revenue account.

"To carry out these proposals your Committee would recommend that The need for a permanent Charities Commission be appointed by Council; that such be a permanent organization composed of five members, and suggest that one should be a member of the Board of Control, one a nominee of the Board of Trade, and three handle the charitable work of the representative citizens, one of whom would be the secretary of the Commission. If a Commission should be appointed no member of that body should be directly or indirectly interested in any of the charitable institutions of the City.

"1. To inform themselves respecting the working of all organizations applying for a civic grant, or aid from the general public.

"2. To grant a card of endorsement to organizations, and individuals, proposing to solicit contributions from the public, where these organizations—the needs, methods, and efficiency—are approved of by the Commission.

"3. To determine where a proposed new organization will have a field of operation not already fully occupied."

There were organizations duplicating work, and in receipt of a civic grant. A list is given below.

House of Industry, corner Elizabeth and Elm Streets, relief of out-door poor, maintenance of inmates.

House of Providence.

Infants' Home, House of Providence.

Infants' Home, 17 St. Mary Street.

Protestant Orphans' Home, Dovercourt Road.

The Haven.

Boys' Home, 339 George Street.

Girls' Home, 229 Gerrard East.

The Creche, 374 Victoria Street.

Industrial Refuge, Belmont and McMurrich.

Associated Charities, room 42 Confederation Life Building.

West End Creche, 521 Adelaide Street West.

East End Day Nursery, 28 River Street.

Queen Street East Day Nursery, 1575 Queen Street East.

Sunnyside Orphanage, corner King and Queen West.
 Working Boys' Home, corner Gould and Church Streets.
 Newsboys' Home, St. Nicholas Institute, 70 Lombard Street.
 Home for Aged Women, Belmont and McMurrich Streets.
 Home of Aged Men, Belmont and McMurrich Streets.
 Old Folks' Home, Queen Street, College Avenue.
 Church Home for the Aged, Bellevue and Oxford Street.
 Frances Willard Home for Girls, formerly W.C.T.U.
 Shelter for Women, 618 Ontario Street.
 Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
 Ladies' Montefiore Society, Jewish Synagogue, Bond Street.
 Toronto Hebrew Benevolent Society, 266 Yonge Street.
 Salvation Army Women's Rescue, 25 Esther Street.
 Salvation Army Men's Social Department.
 Toronto Relief Society, 18 Elm Street.
 Prisoners' Aid Society, Confederation Life Building.
 Victor Home for Young Women, 266 Jarvis Street.
 Victorian Order of Nurses, 206 Spadina Avenue.
 Ontario Society for Reformation of Inebriates.
 Hospital for Sick Children and Lakeside Convalescent Home in connection therewith, College Street.
 Home for Incurable Children, 152 Bloor Street East.
 Toronto General Dispensary, Simcoe Street.
 Nursing-at-Home Mission and Dispensary, Hayter and LaPlante.
 Nursing Mission, Beverley Street.

Official ap-
 pointment
 of the
 Commission.

October 30th, 1912, the City Council formally called into existence the present Social Service Commission. Extract from Report No. 26 of the Board of Control, *re* Social Service Commission—"The Board herewith report the appointment of the following gentlemen to compose the Social Service Commission, to report on a scheme of charity distribution, viz.: Mr. R. S. Hudson (Convener), Controller Thomas Foster, and Messrs. J. A. Tory, G. T. Somers and W. H. Smith.

The Social Service Commission as constituted in November, 1912, was composed of five business men interested in philanthropic work, but in no way connected with any of the Board of the charitable institutions in the city.

R. S. Hudson, Chairman.
 Thomas Foster, Controller.
 John H. Tory.

W. H. Smith.
 G. T. Somers.

The Commission was a direct outgrowth of the Charities Commission appointed under an order of the Board of Control.

Findings of
 the Commis-
 sion, 1912.

During the months of November and December, 1912, the Commission made as thorough an investigation of the charitable work of the City as the time at their disposal would permit. Referring to their report for that

year you may find that all charitable organizations were working independently of one another; there was no uniformity in their methods of accounting, few institutions had a record showing their assets and liabilities; the greatest weakness in the work of the institutions was their inadequate investigation of inmates. The different children's homes were crowded and in practically every instance there was a deficit. The principal reason for the deficit, the Commission found, was that the institutions were being imposed upon through not having information concerning inmates. The Commission found that the various children's institutions were so situated that the land on which the buildings were situated had become very valuable, and urged that the several Boards, in the interest of their inmates, should get together and consider the advisability of selling their properties, and pooling their receipts in order to purchase farm land and build one institution for girls and one for boys. The Commission were also of the opinion that the same policy should be adopted for the aged and infirm. The Commission believed that this could be accomplished at a great saving and that the sale of the properties in the City would be sufficient not only to purchase land and provide the necessary buildings, but also establish an endowment fund for maintenance expenses. In the matter of Outdoor Relief the Commission found a great deal of overlapping and in order to prevent this as far as possible, the first step in their opinion was the establishment of a Confidential Exchange or Bureau of Information to which all institutions, societies, church charities, or private individuals should report in confidence their cases.

Facts which formed the bases of policies defined later.

To quote from the Report of 1913:

"In their report of last year the Social Service Commission touched upon the necessity for a central bureau to which relief-giving agencies could report families assisted, and intimated that it was their intention to establish such a bureau." In November, 1913, the Exchange was opened.

1st step in Administration Work.

The Exchange consists of an alphabetical index with card for each family or individual known to any of the inquiring agencies. Each card carries only identification information, viz., surname, name of men, women and children, address, nationality, occupation, ages (when possible), also the name of each organization that has notified the Exchange of its interest in the family. When an organization becomes interested in a case, it immediately inquires of the Exchange as to whether the case is registered or not. The Exchange looks up the index and reports the names of organizations already interested and dates on which they registered. Information is given only to those having a legitimate charitable reason for inquiring.

The Establishment of the Exchange for the use of all organizations.

The growth of the Exchange is shown as follows:

Year	Inquiries.	Notifica- tion of Inquiries.	Registra- tions.	Notifi'n. Registra- tion.	Related Cases.	Agencies.	Totals for all.
1914.....	.....	.....	11,648	.....	.....	147	11,648
1915.....	.....	.....	18,401	.....	.....	178	30,049
1916.....	991	727	17,622	2,510	63	193	47,671
1917.....	2,007	1,131	9,954	3,079	333	202	57,625
1918.....	2,392	1,714	8,091	2,127	523	214	65,716
1919.....	2,154	1,579	8,953	2,890	602	234	74,669

2nd step.
The securing
of data re
inmates of
Institu-
tions.

The work of 1912 showed the need for thorough investigation as to the reasons for the admission of children to institutions, and in July, 1913, the Commission issued printed forms which they asked these children's institutions to fill in and return to them. One is a history form which, when properly made out in respect of every inmate, will give information that the institutions themselves have never had. Another form, which shows when and by what agency inmates are removed, affords knowledge regarding infant mortality in institutions caring for the very young and the illegitimate child which has never before been available in this City.

From the information secured from history forms, the following recommendations were made:

Policy in
reference to
children in
Institu-
tions.

1. That no child remain in an infants' home after it is four years of age on account of unsuitability of diet.

2. That where parents have separated the cost of maintenance of the child be borne not only by that parent who has the custody of the child (usually the mother) but by the other parent also.

3. That deserting fathers and mothers be followed up in every instance whether the desertion takes place before the child is admitted to the home or afterwards, and that they be made to assume their natural responsibility if possible.

4. That a stringent rule be adopted in all children's institutions to the effect that no child shall be admitted where the parents are living together, except in very unusual circumstances, and that this rule be extended to apply to the children or widows and widowers who re-marry.

5. That no institution shall discriminate against race or color.

6. That there be discrimination as to the class of institution in which a child is placed. (For instance, the Children's Aid Shelter is not a home for a permanent inmate such as the child whose parent is ill or insane.)

Recommen-
dations to
Boards of
Management
in Children's
Institutions.

" The Commission desires to recommend that boards of management in children's institutions have a thorough investigation made in every case before admittance and at intervals during the residence of the inmate for the following reasons:

(a) It should be impossible for parents who are able to care for their children in their own homes to unload their responsibility on others.

(b) Children should not be allowed to remain in an institution longer than absolutely necessary.

(c) No child should be placed in an institution if arrangements can be made to have him cared for in any other way.

(d) Parents should not be asked to contribute more than they are able to pay for maintenance and the sum should be fixed after investigation.

(e) Correct addresses of the parents should be kept at all times by the superintendent of each home, so that in case of sudden, severe illness or death it would be possible to notify the parents promptly. A card system is suggested, to be used also as a payment record."

The information gathered during 1911, 1912 and 1913 showed the need not only for a permanent organization to handle the charitable work of the City, but also the need for the development of administrative work. The advisory powers of the Social Service Commission, valuable as they were, were not accomplishing what was outlined as urgently needed. It was essential that the Commission undertake certain branches of work. The powers of the Commission were then reviewed and defined more clearly.

The following material was taken from the Commission's correspondence: "The Mayor, in communicating with the gentlemen who had consented to fill the position of Chairman, set forth the idea that the Board of Control had in forming this Committee, viz., to bring together certain men who had practical working knowledge of the conditions of charity distribution in Toronto, with the object of settling upon some sort of central bureau which would distinguish between the deserving and the undeserving institutions and individuals, and to arrange for a clearing house for the different cases. The inquiry which they desired the Commission to undertake covered the question of overlapping and of amalgamation of different institutions where desirable.

In our report of 1913 we submitted a large number of recommendations and intimated to the Council that if we had not the power to put these recommendations into effect, the City Solicitor should be empowered to draft legislation necessary.

In 1914 the City Solicitor, to whom we submitted amendments to the Municipal Act, giving certain powers to the Commission, advised that in the many By-laws of the City Council these powers were already in force.

Powers as defined:

1. To supervise the work of every charitable and philanthropic institution receiving a civic grant and to determine the amount of such grant for the guidance of Council;

Powers of Commission as defined, 1914.

2. To approve or disapprove of any charitable and philanthropic organization soliciting funds from the charitable public;

3. To be the investigating body for the distribution of all funds appointed for special purposes of relief by the City;

4. To undertake the investigating of any case submitted to them by a citizen;

5. To be the supervising body of the Civic Employment Bureau.*

6. To undertake the management of the Civic Lodging House.**

7. To supervise the distribution of Outdoor Relief as contained in the report of November 3rd.

Powers as
defined at
present.

At the present time, 1921, the following statements cover more accurately the functions of the Commission;

1. The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as the agency to regulate all forms of social service undertaken by the City itself, or supported, either in part or as whole, by City funds.

2. The Social Service Commission seeks to co-ordinate the work of all charitable societies in the City as far as it is possible, bringing the force of public opinion to bear so as to reduce and prevent unnecessary duplication;

3. The endorsement of the Social Service Commission should be recognized by the community as necessary to give standing to public solicitation of funds for charitable purposes;

4. The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as its adviser with respect to any new forms of social service proposed to be undertaken by the City, and with respect to applications of charitable or philanthropic organizations for civic aid, and the Commission and the Board of Control should keep in close touch with each other with respect to all forms of social work;

5. The Social Service Commission acts as a clearing house for information of all sorts with respect to the activities of all charitable agencies in the City;

6. The Social Service Commission is expected to make suggestions to the Board of Control and the Council from time to time, as to any new forms of social service which it deems necessary in working out a constructive and definite plan for meeting the City's social obligations.

Unemployment Bureau Under instructions from the Board of Control a Registration and Employment Bureau 1914.

* Now administered by the Property Department.

** Not now administered.

ment Bureau for unemployed men was opened January 16, at 11 Colborne Street, and was operated until April 16 of that year. The total registration was 10,042 men. A complete report setting forth the system, its costs, and the services performed was forwarded to the Board of Control under date of April 27, 1914. To quote from the Report:

Table—Showing number of notifications mailed to men to report for City Work of Unemployment Bureau.

<i>Park Work.</i>	
Exhibition Park	\$1,503
Willowvale Park	1,421
Riverdale Park	1,808
Withrow Park	909
Alexandra Park	2
Queen's Park	2
	<hr/>
	5,645
<i>Grading Work.</i>	
Christie St., near Davenport Road...	\$1,067
Bathurst St., near Nina Ave.	1,047
Glencairn Ave.	45
Windermere Ave	45
Filtration Works	3
	<hr/>
	2,207
	<hr/>
Snow Cleaning	7,891
	<hr/>
	\$15,743

Total Registration 10,042
 Number of cards cancelled for various reasons 3,619

Table—Showing number of married men with families in Toronto, number of married men with families elsewhere, etc.,

Number of married men with families in Toronto.....	3,952	
“ “ “ “ “ “ elsewhere	2,021	
“ “ single men with dependents	735	
“ “ “ “ without dependents	3,334	
	<hr/>	10,042
Number of men in Toronto or Canada for less than 3 months	112	
Number of men in Toronto or Canada from 3 to 6 months	574	
Number of men in Toronto or Canada from 7 to 12 months	1,204	
Number of men in Toronto or Canada from 1 to 3 years.	2,634	
Number of men in Toronto or Canada over 3 years ..	5,518	
	<hr/>	10,042

Number of men in Toronto or Canada who have had no work since arrival	454
Classified as follows:	
In Toronto 3 weeks	13
" " 1 month	42
" " 2 months	114
" " 3 "	136
" " 4 "	74
" " 5 "	25
" " 6 "	48
" " 8 "	2

N.B.—Two men have been in the City for two years and have been out of work twenty-two months.

Number of men out of work 12 months	4
" " " " 8 "	1
" " " " 6 "	162
" " " " 4 "	910
" " " " 2 "	1,915
Less than 2 months	7,050
	<hr/> 10,042
Number of registrations by men from 50 to 59 years of age	394
" " " " 60 " 69 " "	119
" " " " 70 years of age and over	17

Number of cases investigated by City Nurses during first four days
of operation for relief purposes 1,392

Number of cases investigated subsequently through the secretaries
of the Neighborhood Workers' Association 3,500

Number of cases investigated by the Social Service Commission to
verify statements made on application forms 807

Table—Showing statistics on costs, etc.

Cost of operation from January 16th to April 16th, 1914:

Cost of operation of Employment Bureau	Salaries	\$649 26
	Printing, including 16,550 postcards used in notifying men to re- port for City work	331 05
	Rent	175 00
	Property Commissioner for equip- ment.	78 01
	Office furniture	34 50
	Stationery and supplies	78 84
	Telephone	13 90
	Postage and car fare	25 65
	Typewriter rental	28 25

Light and fuel	\$29 56	
Sundries	38 05	
		\$501 76
Total registration	10,042	\$1,482 07
Number receiving no work	1,007	
Number receiving work	9,035	
Number receiving cards to report for City work	8,041	
Number receiving temporary positions.....	695	
Number receiving permanent positions.....	299	
		9,035

Approximate amount earned by men securing temporary
work \$5,624 00

Approximate amount earned by men securing permanent
work 3,600 00 per mo.

Average cost per capita for City work 18c.
Average cost per capita covering all work 16c.

N.B.—This does not include the amount paid by the Social Service Commission for the services of Miss Fennix, Miss McMurrich, and Mr. Arnold, with the exception of Mr. Arnold's salary from April 1st to April 16th inclusive. Taking this into consideration the average cost for all work is 22c.

A Registration and Employment Bureau was opened for women and was in operation from February 2 to April 30, 1914. The total registration was 677.

Cost of operation from February 2nd to April 30th, 1914:

Salaries	\$323 00	
Printing	18 00	
Rent	60 00	
Office furniture	7 00	
Stationery and supplies	10 15	
Telephone	12 99	
Postage and car fare	8 75	
Typewriter rental	13 75	
		\$453 64

Amount earned to April 30th by 63 women securing permanent
work \$2,007 61

Amount earned to April 30th by 285 women securing temporary
work 1,690 46

"Many of the temporary workers will continue to earn from \$2.70 to \$5.40 a week."

Star Relief
Fund
adminis-
tered.

The initiation of the Star Relief Fund was due to the distress occasioned by unemployment. The Commission was asked to supervise the expenditure amounting to \$5,128.09. This was undertaken January 19, and a report covering the entire distribution with all the vouchers attached was made to the *Toronto Daily Star*, April 9, 1914.

Number of families assisted	768
Number of individuals assisted	406

The Empress of Ireland Disaster Fund.

Empress of
Ireland Re-
lief Fund,
administered
by order of
City.

In the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland* many heads of families, residents of Toronto, were drowned. The Board of Control decided to make an appropriation of \$50,000 to make provision for the dependents of those who had been residents of Toronto. Before definite action was taken the Commission was requested to make an investigation of all applications. One hundred and thirty-three applications were filed and investigated. The Commission recommended forty as eligible to receive assistance from the Fund. They arrived at their conclusion as to the amount to be paid in each case after carefully considering family conditions and the extent of other resources. In the case of children a monthly allowance was made until the child reached the age of sixteen, a similar amount going to the surviving parent. A pay sheet certified by the Commission was and still is forwarded to the City Treasurer each month. The last payment chargeable to this Fund is due April 1st, 1930. On a basis of 4½% the value of the amount allotted was \$20,426.68.

Patriotic Fund.

Patriotic
Fund work
initiated.

When war was declared in August, 1914, Ex-Mayor Hocken offered the office staff and the equipment of the Social Service Commission to the Citizens' Committee until a permanent organization was effected. This offer was accepted. In order to cover the pressing emergency, a grocery, milk, bread, and coal order system was evolved. This was the duty of the office staff, which recorded orders amounting to \$2,500 for necessities supplied to soldiers' families. The chief worker of the Commission took charge of the investigation, and when the Patriotic Fund Association was organized had charge of the same work for some time. With her were associated the institutional visitor of the Commission and special workers. Up to December 31st, 2,238 applications had been investigated for the Patriotic Fund Association. That the services rendered by the Commission were appreciated is shown by the following communication:

"Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Relief Committee of this Association to express to you and through you to the Social Service Commission, their sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by your Commission in reporting upon cases of dependent families in this City, and also for

administering, on behalf of this Association, temporary relief where such has been necessary.

"The Committee appreciate the readiness of the Commission to continue to make such investigations as may be necessary to enable the Association to properly administer its fund.

"It is peculiarly fortunate that we have in the City an agency so well equipped to do this delicate and important work.

"Yours truly,

"A. S. MUIRHEAD,

"Asst. Sec.-Treas."

Under instructions from the Board of Control October 20, 1914, a Registration and Employment Bureau for Men was opened at 107 Adelaide Street West. It was continued under the direction of the Social Service Commission until it was made a permanent fixture under Property Commissioner Chisholm. From October 20th, 1914, to March 20th, 1915, the number registering as unemployed was 17,546.

Registration and Employment Bureau established by order of Board of Control.

The following are facts and figures in regard to the registration:

Married men	9,893
Single men	7,653
Men of foreign birth (about 2,000 not citizens)	3,685
Bona fide residents—Married men	8,016
Single men	4,465
	12,481
Skilled workmen	8,972
Unskilled workmen	8,574
	17,546
Married men with families in Toronto	8,902
Married men whose families live out of Toronto	3,475
Single men with dependents in Toronto	991
Single men without dependents	4,178
Foreigners with families in Toronto	1,916
Foreigners whose families live outside Toronto or who have no dependents . . . . .	.....
Men who gave incorrect addresses	354
Applicants who live outside the City limits	291
Applications cancelled on account of men not reporting for work	2,516
Men advised to report for work at City parks where "relief" work was provided	9,078
Men supplied on orders from Works Department	625
Men sent to temporary or permanent employment (other than civic work)	3,302

In addition to the foregoing, 200 men were sent to construction camps of different points in the Province, and in cases of this kind the men usually

paid their own fares. A mining company took 35 men and advanced transportation.

Recruiting officers visited the Bureau and were very successful in securing men for the third contingent. One officer from the 42nd Regiment, Smith's Falls, departed with 250 recruits, and another, representing the 45th Regiment, Lindsay, secured a like number.

Lodging House.

Municipal
Lodging
House
established
by order
Board of
Control.

Under instructions from the Board of Control, December 19th, a Municipal Lodging House was opened in a building of the old General Hospital. It remained in operation until March 31st, 1915, and supplied in all 9,843 lodgings and 30,328 meals to unemployed, destitute men. Statistical information is as follows:

Number of men who obtained permanent employment	78
Number who enlisted for overseas service	36
Number who earned sufficient money at odd jobs to enable them to pay their way elsewhere	22
Men who went to hospitals for treatment or operation	6
Number sent away for misbehaviour (drinking, smoking, refusal to work, etc.)	36
Men who secured temporary work (495 days in all) and paid for their accommodation in part (total so paid, \$166.85).	193
Average cost of meals supplied, 5½c.	

Work Performed.

Number of cords of wood (slabs and heavy logs) cut and split into kindling and stove wood, at a cost for wood and haulage of \$704.74	260
Number of bags of wood sold (receipts, \$854.60)	12,186
Number of quarter-cords of stove wood supplied to poor families, free, upon order of the district secretaries of the Commission	76
Approximate number of bags of wood supplied to the lodging house for use, free of charge	1,000

The Commission wish to point out that in this Lodging House the work test was made a feature, and the man who, though physically able, refused to split a given amount of kindling in return for bed and board, was asked to leave forthwith. Inmates also did all work connected with the operation of the Lodging House except cooking, and even in this inmates assisted the cook who was employed.

The following is a statement of receipts from inmates and of receipts and disbursements in connection with the work in the wood-yard:

	Disburse- ments.	Receipts
Amount received from 193 men who earned sufficient at odd jobs to pay toward the cost of mainten- ance		\$166 85
Sale price of 12,186 bags of wood		854 60
Amount paid for 260 cords of slabs and logs and for haulage of same	\$704 74	.....
Paid by cheque to City Treasurer	316 71	.....
	<hr/> \$1,021 45	<hr/> \$1,021 45

In March, 1914, the Toronto Local Council of Women requested per- Mothers'
mission to create a fund to be known as the "Mothers' Pension Fund" for Pensions
the following reasons: Fund Ex-
periment.

"Many children are constantly being taken from school before the age of 14 years to become wage earners. We feel that something should be done to prevent the handicap with which these children are starting life.

"We would like to have permission to create a fund which would be carefully dispensed to the mothers of such children which would enable each child to remain in school the minimum time required by law.

"It is hoped that in one year we may prove to the Government the necessity of making this a law, so that these children may obtain their rightful claims to future good citizenship."

The Commission gave their approval on the following conditions:

1. The amount to be collected from the public is not to exceed \$10,000.
2. The number of cases assisted during the year shall be limited.
3. The Fund shall be for the benefit of widows with one or more children.
4. The amount to be given shall not exceed \$10 per month for the mother and \$10 per month for each child, the maximum amount to be paid in any case being \$40 per month.
5. Children over fourteen years of age shall be excluded from the benefit of the Fund.
6. All cases (with full information) shall be submitted to the Commission for their approval before assistance is given.
7. Direct supervision of the conditions in each home to be benefited by the Fund shall be exercised by the Local Council of Women.

Eleven cases were submitted to the Commission; five were found eligible for assistance from the Fund. The war interfered with collections and the project was dropped.

Under date of February 16th, the following communication was received from the Board of Control:

Maintenance of children.

"His Worship the Mayor stated that it has been brought to his attention that institutions within the City caring for juveniles kept such as inmates beyond reasonable time.

Child-placing advocated.

"His Worship moved that the foregoing matter be referred to the Social Service Commission with a request that the said Commission investigate carefully conditions in the several institutions of that character in the City and submit a report showing as follows:

"1. The length of time it is customary to retain such inmates, citing particular instances, if any, where in their opinion such inmates have been retained beyond a reasonable period of time.

"2. To declare the policy of the Commission in relation to such cases, and to advise if they have power to make and enforce regulations governing such cases, and if not, stating reasons why.

"3. To make any recommendations the Commission may deem advisable on each and every one of such institutions, and to advise what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the situation."

In reply the Social Service Commission forwarded the following report and recommendations:

Findings of Commission re Children's Institutions.

During a period of two years, the Social Service Commission have investigated the family histories of children in the various Children's Homes and Orphanages and the facts are as follows:

That normal children removed from their parents on account of a family emergency and placed in an institution, remain long after the emergency has been tided over;

That children of widows who might remain in the family are kept during their period of childhood in the institutions because the mother can pay a pittance toward their support (though children belonging to this class can be kept with their mothers through private effort);

That children whose parent or parents are living, but are irresponsible, are gradually forgotten by the parents and are left practically deserted, not only are robbed of their own home, but of the right to a foster home;

That normal, bright children are obliged to live and study side by side with abnormal and defective children;

That the institution in thus housing normal children year after year who might be returned to their homes, placed for adoption, or placed in foster homes, are losing sight of their only function, viz.: to shelter and protect a child during a short period while its own home is unfit, or until such time as a better home can be found;

That three months' careful study of the needs of child committed to an institution and the same careful study of the details of its home give ample time to determine whether or not the child should be returned, adopted, or placed in a foster home.

That there is no limited time for a child to remain in an institution, and the following examples are cited:

No.	Sex.	Length of Time in Institutions.	Particulars.	Length of stay of Children.
1	Male	9½ years.	There is no information on file regarding this child. No relatives or friends visit him. He is a normal, healthy child.	
2	"	9	" It is supposed that his father is living. No friends or relatives visit him. He is a normal, healthy boy.	
3	"	8	" No details of parents. Normal, bright boy.	
4	"	5½	" Parents are both deaf. Normal, bright boy.	
5	"	8	" Normal, bright boy. Father is in penitentiary, and whereabouts of mother are unknown.	
6	"	6	" Parents are separated; both are living. Child is a normal, bright boy.	
7	Female	3	" Mother is dead and father deserted. The child is a bright, normal child.	
8	"	3	" Father is dead and mother has deserted. The child is normal and bright.	
9	"	1	" Mother is dead; father has deserted. Child is normal and bright.	
10	"	1	" Deserted by both parents.	

After consideration of the foregoing facts the Social Service Commission Plan of are unanimously agreed that a change of method in granting money to the Children's various children's homes and orphanages is a vital necessity, and beg to Work recommend:
City
Council.

That grants tochildren's institutions for the year 1916 be paid on a basis of twenty-five cents per capita per diem.

That the following classes of children be placed on the per capita per diem payment basis:

1. Children whose parents' whereabouts are not known.
2. Children whose parent or parents are in jail or on probation.
3. Babes wilfully deserted by their mothers.
4. Illegitimate children deserted by their mothers.
5. Children who have neither father or mother living.

That the histories of children whose names, ages and addresses appear on the vouchers from the institutions . . . be carefully investigated by the Social Service Commission, whose responsibility it will be, in co-operation with the proper authorities, to determine from a history of each child whether the child should be returned to its own home, should be placed for adoption, should be placed in a foster home, or should remain in the institution, and that the Social Service Commission, working with the proper authorities, be responsible for the carrying-out of the plan in the case of each child over whom the City has control.

Under date of March 24th, 1915, the Commission was instructed by the Board of Control to make an investigation of applications for hospital relief. The inquiry covered the relationship of the City and the hospitals through—

1. The City Relief Office;
2. The Department of Public Health.

Investiga-
tion of
Hospital
City
Orders.

It was found that as far as the City Relief Office was concerned its investigations into the financial standing of applicants were thorough. The inquiry showed that out of one hundred and forty cases admitted on the O.K. of the Department, one hundred and thirty-two were unable to make any payment. Based on the inquiry, the following recommendations were made:

“ 1. That the City Relief Office be responsible to determine the financial standing of each applicant and be authorized also to determine the amount, if any, that such applicant is able and willing to pay per week and shall be responsible for the collection of same.

“ 2. That one of the staff of the City Relief Department be a competent person of some experience and of keen judgment, whose duty shall be to make a thorough investigation concerning as many applicants as possible, as to health conditions, and determine as to eligibility for hospital, out-door or home treatment. The Commission would suggest that this investigation should consist of a study of home conditions, consultation with City nurse for the district in which applicant lives, as well as consultation with any special agencies known to be interested, and that a record of such be kept in the City Relief Office, the duplicate to be taken by applicant along with the Hospital City Order issued by the Medical Health Department to the hospital, thus avoiding unnecessary questioning to which applicants are at present subjected.

“ 3. That the above plan of investigation, when *tested and proved*, be adopted for *all* Hospital City Orders, and that persons when making application for the same communicate directly with the City Relief Office, thus obviating any further need for ‘physicians or clergymen or well-known citizens’ certificates.

" 4. That no renewal of a City Order be granted solely on the authority of the hospital house surgeon. When application for renewal order is received by the Medical Health Department they should confer with the hospital house surgeon to determine if the patient should or should not be discharged or transferred to some other institution.

" 5. That in the event of any patient being in a fit condition to be removed to another institution, the renewal of a Hospital City Order be limited (provided that there is a vacancy in that institution) to a period not exceeding one month."

As a result, an average of one thousand dollars per month is being refunded to the City by City Order patients.

Commission
advocated
Hospitals
Commission
working the
year 1916.

The year 1916 was devoted to inquiries into the histories of inmates in institutions and families receiving relief from the City. The Commission were aware that there were many inmates in institutions who were in no way chargeable to the City of Toronto. Many of the institutions in Toronto are at the service of municipalities throughout the Province, and of necessity admit inmates whose residence is outside of Toronto. The number of inmates in institutions during the year under consideration was 4,937.

A review was made of the activities of day nurseries for the purpose of determining the status of their work in connection with the general relief work of the City.

Review of
Day Nur-
series and
Recommen-
dations.

To quote from the Report:

"In the month of January it was found that of a total of 421 women using the nurseries:

- 83 were widows;
- 64 were deserted mothers;
- 19 were unmarried mothers;
- 14 were mothers whose husbands were not earning full pay;
- 241 were women who had husbands earning regular wages.

In Day Nursery No. 1, 44% of the women had husbands living and working.
In Day Nursery No. 2, 52% of the women had husbands living and working.
In Day Nursery No. 3, 59% of the women had husbands living and working.
In Day Nursery No. 4, 89% of the women had husbands living and working.
In Day Nursery No. 5, 72% of the women had husbands living and working.

The wages earned by the husbands of the above class of women varied from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per week, and many of the women were working five days each week.

A careful analysis of the above figures will at once suggest that there is real possibility of the day nursery overstepping its mark and hindering rather than helping. Because of this the Commission would urge:

(1) That the day nurseries use more care in admitting children.

(2) That a complete knowledge of the social conditions of each family registered be obtained from time to time."

Survey of
Outdoor
Relief.

A survey was made of all families receiving aid from the City, and a chart was prepared, with the aid of the University of Toronto, showing the location of poverty. To quote from the Report of 1916, page 17, as marked:

"It is a matter of great importance to study and observe the distribution of cases of distress requiring relief. An understanding of this situation is essential for the knowledge of social conditions in the City, for the proper planning of social work in general, and in particular for the planning of the administration of charity and relief by the City of Toronto, and likewise by private agencies.

"It was shown by the chart that the problem of distress and City relief is overwhelmingly a down-town problem, approximately something like 80 per cent. of all the cases being located below College Street. A very large proportion of the cases are within the district bounded by the Don on the east and Dovercourt Road on the west. From the chart it will appear that many cases are found in the districts having a large foreign population. A large number cluster within the 'Ward,' although other down-town districts show almost as heavy aggregations. The chart shows that the problem is not exclusively one of foreigners, but is found as well in considerable volume in English-speaking districts of the City. A group will be noticed in the neighborhood of the Earls court district. The almost complete freedom of the northern part of the City and the comparative freedom of the extreme western section and in lesser degree of the extreme eastern section will also be noted. Further facts shown by the chart may well be noted, which do not require mention."

The report of the Commission *re* grants to institutions caring for children was referred by the Board of Control to a sub-committee of the Board. The City Council, at its meeting held December 5th, 1916, adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control as set forth in the report submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Board of Control:

"Your Sub-Committee, after conferring with members of the Local Board of Health, representatives of the Social Service Commission, the Medical Officer of Health, City Solicitor and City Relief Officer, beg to recommend that the practice of appropriating fixed sums of money annually to organizations caring for children be discontinued, and that hereafter in lieu of such appropriation a per diem allowance of 25 cents per capita be paid.

"Your Sub-Committee are of opinion that such payment will permit of closer supervision and improved control of such institutions, thus enabling the Social Service Commission to regulate the method of retaining children beyond a reasonable length of time.

"A careful survey and estimate made by the Social Service Commission show that the approximate expenditure may not exceed the appropriations voted at the present time for such service.

"Your Sub-Committee also recommend that an application be made for legislation to provide that outside municipalities shall be liable for the cost of maintaining in such institutions children belonging to such outside municipalities."

The Commission, believing that legislation should be enacted for the care of the illegitimate child, made an investigation of the fact relating to 270 illegitimate children in institutions. Need for
Protection
of Illegiti-
mate
Child.

The survey covered the following points:

The declared father of the child—

His name.....Address when case appeared.....Was he interviewed? By whom interviewed? Legal action..... Result of legal action Morality Department Responsibility assumed.

The mother of the child—

Her legal residence Were her parents notified? Who applied for admission? Mental examination Penal and reformatory record Length of stay in the institution Means of support when she left Later supervision

The child—

Was it abandoned?..... Taken by relatives?..... Taken to boarding home? Registered by Children's Aid Society? Later supervision.....

The institution housing mother and child—

Amount paid..... By whom paid?..... Transferred where? Placed at work, with child..... Without child..... Custodial care..... How long?..... Permanent?..... Was there follow-up work in reference to mother?..... Father?..... Child?

The following is a brief summary of the facts obtained. Two hundred and seventy-eight illegitimate children were registered in children's insti-

Summary
of Survey
re Illegiti-
mate
Children
in Institu-
tions.

tutions during the year. The significant fact that of the 270 fathers, only three assumed parental responsibility, points to a weakness either in our laws or in our efforts to put the law into force. The names of 125 of the fathers were given. Only 13 fathers were interviewed. Of those whose addresses were secured, 24 belong in Toronto, 72 belonged outside Toronto. The mothers' histories showed that 4.3 per cent. belonged to Toronto. Twenty-four per cent. of the mothers have come from the British Isles. These women from the British Isles are largely domestics who have come to Canada on the appeal of Canadian employment officers, which offer high wages, etc., to maids. The weakness of our immigration inspection is evident in the histories of these women. Ten per cent. of the mothers have been diagnosed as feeble-minded. These girls need permanent custodial care. Thirty-two per cent. of the mothers are earning regular wages.

In view of the foregoing, the Commission urged:

Recommen-
dations.

- (1) Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
- (2) More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.
- (3) More careful inquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
- (4) Systematic placing of mothers and babes so that separation may not be a financial necessity.

Refunding
to the City
some portion
of aid given.

In the same report, in dealing with the matter of refunding some portion of aid given, the following statement is made:

"The practice of repaying the City for aid given is a practice deserving more emphasis in our charitable attitude toward people. The man in need of assistance will keep his self-respect if, in a few years when his luck is better, he may return to the City the value of the aid given him. If a man borrows money to meet his family's need, there is no disgrace attached to it. If he cannot repay for a number of years, he still may make the effort. A city the size of Toronto shows in its yearly statement of Out-door Relief a refund of \$8,397.71.

"This is following out a similar recommendation which the Commission made in its Annual Report to Council in 1913, namely, that when a hospital patient is unable to pay the full hospital rate he be allowed to pay whenever he is able. This practice was put into effect during the latter part of 1915, with the result that the report of the City Relief Department shows, during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1916, collections amounting to \$8,561.05. The amount collected for the month of January, 1917, was \$1,073.60. This is good business on the part of the City."

In the same year the Commission submitted the following as necessary to make progress towards the ideal, the elimination of social ills:

1. The formation of private charitable bodies—the plan of which was drawn up in 1915.

2. Out-door relief which eliminates waste (both material and human).

3. Payments to institutions on the basis of the City's direct responsibility (which implies complete understanding of each inmate's social history and needs).

4. Development of Children's Aid Societies to deal with dependent children in institutions and in boarding homes.

5. Complete registration of all applicants for relief, either in institutions or in their homes (elimination of wasteful duplication in effort).

SECTION II.

From the period beginning with the year 1917 the Commission under Years 1917, took to develop systematically a policy in relation to all departments of 1918, 1919 the work covered by private and public effort. It was found, however, that devoted to a sifting process was necessary for the reason that up to this date there of policies. was no definite outline or attempt to outline the responsibility of either. Private individuals and organizations had settled down to think that the method of subsidizing private effort by public funds was the method to be followed in every branch of charitable work. This method of subsidizing related to children's institutions, rescue homes, out-door relief, and private undertakings of all descriptions.

The Boards of these (institutions or) organizations pursued the policy Child welfare. of asking for a few thousand dollars for each new venture.

The relief of the poor in their homes was everybody's business, but no Outdoor one considered himself responsible. Under the old method, if a child Relief. entered an institution, he remained there as it was no one's responsibility to make an investigation of his home or to make that home a fit place for the child to return to.

The City assumed, under the old policy, no responsibility for any par- Indoor ticular child or family, but handed money out to organizations to do what Relief. they thought best.

During the years 1917 and 1918 and up to 1920, inclusive, the Commission Standard- have (1) standardized relief-giving by the City and developed a department izing of City's work. to carry on the rehabilitation of families to whom the City gives aid. The City is now informed of every detail connected with the relief of families; (2) standardized the work for dependent children and developed an Infants' Bureau so that every child whom the City maintains is given careful oversight. A report covering this is filed yearly with the City Council and the Board of Control. (3) They have standardized the City's method of making grants. In this connection, we quote from Mr. T. Bradshaw's report:

Ex-Finance
Commissioner Brad-
shaw's
Statement
re Com-
mission.

"The Commission is appointed by Council and is composed of seven members, one of whom is also a member of the Board of Control. The Commission is establishing a standard of family case work in dealing with the question of children in institutions, children before the Courts, and families depending upon the City for relief.

"Its activities include the investigation of appeals for help, which are made to the City by philanthropic bodies, a number of which have only recently sprung up in Toronto. Some of the institutions and types of work which come regularly to its notice, and the policy adopted towards them as shown below:

"(a) *Nine Children's Institutions.*—There are three classes of children—dependent, neglected and delinquent—for which the City, under the Children's Protection Act, and the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, is responsible. The grant for the maintenance of dependent children is based on the per capita payment policy as adopted by Council, 1917, that for the maintenance of delinquent and neglected children is now also on the same basis. Previous to 1917 a lump sum grant was made to children's institutions.

"(b) *Seven Institutions for Adults—Rescue Homes, Refuges and Reformatories.*—For inmates who are committed or remanded by the Courts, payment is made based upon the cost of maintenance to the institutions in which they are domiciled. For inmates in the House of Industry and in the House of Providence payment is made upon the basis of dependency and legal residence. Grants were formerly made according to the deficit appearing on the balance sheet of each institution. Now the grant is per capita.

"(c) *Three Nursing Organizations.*—Payment is made for all cases nursed at the request of the proper civic department and for those who are dependents. A complete yearly statement of all activities is submitted, from which the necessary data is taken.

"(d) *Four Aged People's Homes.*—For the reason that these homes cannot properly be classed as refuges, the payment of \$200 in each case has been continued from year to year only as an indication of the City's approval of the type of work. The City is under no obligation to continue these grants.

"(e) *Salvation Army Prison and Police Court Work.*—Payment is based on the direct responsibility of the City in relation to Police Court work done by members of the Salvation Army as officers in the adult Courts, and the work done for families of prisoners committed from the Toronto Police Court. The work done in the Police Court by these officers enables the man to remain out on probation and support his family.

"(f) *Out-door Relief.*—The grant is made to cover the amount of food and fuel given under order of the City Relief Department, the House of Industry and the Jewish Federation. The Commission, as supervisor of

out-door relief, deals with each House of Industry case with a view to determining the City's responsibility and removing the cause of dependency.

(g) *Five Day Nurseries*.—The grants, as far as possible, are made to meet the cost of the care of the child of the widow or deserted wife.

In order that it may be clearly understood that there is no chaos or lack of control of the details of the City's charities as alleged, we quote from the Annual Report of the Commission for 1919, forwarded to Council may 27th, 1920:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Responsibility Assumed by the City in the Matter of Family Case Work.

In 1917 the Commission were instructed by the Board of Control to confer with the various charities throughout the City in order that out-door relief work, as conducted by the City and by private organizations, might be more fully understood, and might be handled more thoroughly. A Committee representing both the City and private organizations held a conference, and on November 3rd, 1914, submitted the following report and recommendations. They were adopted by the City Council:

Systematic
Method of
Outdoor
Relief work.

"1. That the House of Industry be the distributing agency for groceries, milk, bread, fuel and (when necessary) soup.

"2. That organizations be formed, which shall be known as Neighborhood Workers' Associations, and which shall consist of representatives from churches of all denominations, from all charitable, benevolent and philanthropic organizations and institutions, from the Division of Public Health Nurses, the Division of Public Service, the Division of Sanitary Inspection, the Division of School Nurses, the Juvenile Court and the Social Service Commission.

"3. That temporary relief be provided on recommendation of organizations having definite membership in such Neighborhood Workers' Associations, or on recommendation of a duly appointed visitor of the House of Industry, and that all such cases be reported to the Neighborhood Workers' Association for the district in which relief is given; that all reports shall be made on cards provided for this purpose, which shall contain the recommendation of the reporting agency, a duplicate of each card to be retained by the secretary of the division to which the case belongs, and the information necessary for the Confidential Exchange of the Social Service Commission to be forwarded by the Secretary to the Registrar of that Exchange.

"4. That rent, clothing, friendly visiting and other personal services be provided for by various voluntary organizations.

"5. That the regularly appointed House of Industry visitors be co-operating members of the various Neighborhood Workers' Associations in their respective districts, and that the services of a paid investigator be continued by the House of Industry to investigate cases in which application for relief is made direct to the House of Industry and cases which may be sent by the City Relief Officer.

"6. That the Neighborhood Workers' Associations divide the City into three districts, and that a competent social worker be appointed as Secretary of each district, such appointment to be made by the Social Service Commission.

"7. That the Neighborhood Workers' Association may subdivide each of the districts as they desire, but that the Secretary appointed by the Social Service Commission for the undivided districts be present to act as Secretary of each of the subdivisions at its meetings.

"8. That all charitable organizations and institutions receiving financial assistance from the City, or the general public, be recommended and requested to affiliate themselves with a Neighborhood Workers' Association.

"9. That the Confidential Exchange of the Social Service Commission be used by all charitable and public welfare agencies as a clearing house for all cases that require relief of any character.

"10. That the supervision of the distribution of out-door relief, as contained in this recommendation, be vested in the Social Service Commission."

As a result of the adoption by Council of the foregoing report, three field secretaries were appointed by the Commission. They endeavored to cover the whole field of case work by referring cases to the various local Neighborhood Workers' Associations and private individuals. As this method did not permit the District Secretary either time or opportunity to do expert case work, *it proved entirely unsatisfactory to the City*. A secretary was dependent entirely upon reports and visits made by volunteers. Volunteers, helpful as they are in case work when under direction, proved unequal to the task. The Secretary also found that without a personal knowledge of the family under consideration and without very explicit facts gathered by a trained worker, she was unable to deal with family problems. The plan resulted in a confusion of responsibility between the City and private charity, and pointed the way clearly to the desirability of the establishment of two separate offices, one to deal with out-door relief, as given by the City, and a central office or clearing house for the use and guidance of private charity.

Under date of April 2nd, 1918, private charity laid its plan before the Commission in the form of the following resolutions:

"1. Resolved, that the Committee favors the proposal of the appointment, by the Neighborhood Workers' Association, of a qualified salaried

Secretary with such paid assistants as may be necessary, the funds for same to be raised by private subscription.

"2. Resolved, that the Committee favors the formation of councils of the various City groups doing kindred community social service work in the City.

Neighborhood Workers' Association and Commission agree to plan.

"3. Resolved, that in view of the necessity of eliminating waste effort, conserving our resources in war times, and for the purpose of increasing mutual understanding, the Committee suggests the desirability of a City-wide co-ordination of all community service work through a Central Council."

Under date of June 1st, 1918, the Commission undertook to deal only with families in receipt of aid from the City or referred by a City Department, leaving to private charity all other types of families. In September, 1918, the Neighborhood Workers' Association opened an office. A satisfactory working basis was reached by a conference between the Commission and a committee representing the Neighborhood Workers' Association. It is embodied in the following extracts:

Statement of Commission re Plan.

"The Commission recognize the Neighborhood Workers' Association to be the private relief-giving agency of the City—one of its functions to deal with families in such a way that private relief may be adequate.

"If it is the opinion of the Neighborhood Workers' Association that any family with which it is dealing or which is referred to it needs City aid, the Social Service Commission, as supervisor of out-door relief, reserve the right to make direct investigation if they deem that necessary, as the City is entitled to inquire into any expenditure of municipal funds for charitable purposes.

"The plan for out-door relief, of which the Commission approves and which should cover all classes of dependent families, is briefly:

"Widows' families and certain other families where the father is incapacitated, to be cared for by Mothers' Pensions.

"Certain families to receive adequate relief and social treatment through a central relief-giving agency to act for all private relief-giving agencies.

"Families which receive City aid to be the responsibility of the City. The City is to give adequate social treatment with a view to—

"1. Removing the cause of poverty.

"2. Determining whether in-door or out-door relief should be given and who should be responsible for the family's care.

"3. Securing data for the purpose of improving civic methods of dealing with desertion, illegitimacy, unemployment, etc.

Neighborhood Workers' Statement re Plan.

"1. It was agreed that the records of the Social Service Commission would be open to the workers of the Central Office of the Neighborhood Workers' Association.

"2. It was agreed that records of cases not definitely of the House of Industry type would be transferred to the Neighborhood Workers' Association as rapidly as the exigencies of the office work would permit.

"3. It was agreed that in cases where the Central Office or Local Association has asked for House of Industry aid, a consultation would be held with such workers before a worker from the Social Service Commission visited the home."

The Out-door Relief Department of the Commission is concerned not with relief-giving, but with the prevention of the need for relief. The House of Industry distributes the City's supplies of groceries, milk and bread, and notifies the Commission after having made a visit to the family and having been satisfied that the family is in need. Although the work of family rehabilitation of the City's poor cannot be entirely covered by the present staff, all the more serious family problems receive attention.

We are convinced that *this important work requires the services of trained workers who are intimately in touch with the families concerned and who are thoroughly acquainted not only with the resources of the district under supervision but with those of the City as well.*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF IN-DOOR RELIEF.

Orderly Development of Indoor Relief Work.

The development of a policy which would furnish the Commission with accurate and sufficient data concerning dependent children has been very gradual. Under date of February 16th, 1915, a communication was received from the Board of Control:

"His Worship the Mayor stated that it has been brought to his attention that institutions within the City caring for juveniles kept such as inmates beyond a reasonable time.

"His Worship moved that the foregoing matter be referred to the Social Service Commission with a request that the said Commission investigate carefully conditions in the several institutions of that character in the City and submit a report showing as follows:

"(1) The length of time it is customary to retain such inmates, citing particular instances, if any, where in their opinion such inmates have been retained beyond a reasonable period of time.

"(2) To declare the policy of the Commission in relation to such cases, and to advise if they have power to make and enforce regulations governing such cases, and if not, stating reasons why.

"(3) To make any recommendation the Commission may deem advisable on each and every one of such institutions, and to advise what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the situation."

In reply the Social Service Commission forwarded a report and recommendation:

"During a period of two years, the Social Service Commission have investigated the family histories of children in the various Children's Homes and Orphanages, and the facts are as follows:

"That normal children removed from their parents on account of family emergency and placed in an institution, remain long after the emergency has been tided over.

"That children of widows who might remain in the family are kept during their period of childhood in the institutions because the mother can pay a pittance towards their support (though children belonging to this class can be kept with their mothers through private effort);

"That children whose parent or parents are living, but are irresponsible, are gradually forgotten by the parents and are left practically deserted, not only are robbed of their own homes but of the right to a foster home;

"That normal, bright children are obliged to live and study side by side with abnormal and defective children;

"That the institutions in thus housing normal children year after year who might be returned to their homes, placed for adoption, or placed in foster homes, are losing sight of their only function, viz., to shelter and protect a child during a short period while its own home is unfit, or until such time as a better home be found;

"That three months' careful study of the needs of a child committed to an institution and the same careful study of the details of its home give ample time to determine whether or not the child should be returned, adopted, or placed in a foster home.

"After consideration of the foregoing facts, the Social Service Commission are unanimously agreed that a change of method in granting money to the various Children's Homes and Orphanages is a vital necessity and beg to recommend:

"That grants to Children's Institutions for the year 1916 be paid on a basis of twenty-five* cents per capita per diem.

"That the following classes of children be placed on the per capita per diem payment basis:

"1. Children whose parents' whereabouts are not known.

* Rate adjusted yearly.

"2. Children whose parent or parents are in jail or on probation.

"3. Babes wilfully deserted by their mothers.

"4. Illegitimate children deserted by their mothers.

"5. Children who have neither father nor mother living.

"That the histories of children whose names, ages and addresses appear on the vouchers from the institutions . . . be carefully investigated by the Social Service Commission, whose responsibility it will be, in co-operation with the proper authorities, to determine from a history of each child whether the child should be returned to its own home, should be placed for adoption, should be placed in a foster home, or should remain in the institution, and that the Social Service Commission, working with the proper authorities, be responsible for the carrying out of the plan in the case of each child over whom the City has control."

The Board of Control recommend the adoption of the foregoing report. All children's institutions now receive payment on the per capita per diem basis instead of being subsidized as formerly.

Commission
has shown
foresight in
work.

That the Commission has exercised a degree of foresight and has made and is making a reasonable effort to develop the City's charitable work, we quote from the report of the Infants' Bureau submitted to the Commission:

"When the worker began her work June, 1920, there were 34 in the Infants' Home, St. Mary Street, and 4 in the Haven. At the present time there are 15 appearing on the City Voucher. The worker took each child's case separately. She gathered together all available social data in order that she might know the parentage of each child. We feel that it is not wise to interest people in adopting children whose parentage is entirely unknown.

"The worker has the responsibility of securing a complete social history of infants brought before the Juvenile Court for various reasons. This work is done in co-operation with the Institution where the child may be, or in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, if the Children's Aid Society has brought the case to Court. In each instance the Court gives the City through the Social Service a notice to appear and a week's time in which to prepare the case. If after the first hearing, more information is required, the worker handles the case with the Children's Aid Society.

"Careful work such as is now being done reduces the number of children separated from parents, as the City, through the Social Service Commission, offers the services of its field workers in helping mother and child to live together. In each Court case a copy of the data secured by the Social Service Commission is filed in the Court. The institutions are given

a copy wherever the child is a resident. All City orders for infants admitted to any Infants' Home are now dealt with on admission rather than months or years after according to the old system."

The plan for the formation of the Infants' Bureau dates from July, 1918. At that time the Commission made a report and recommendation to the Board of Control:

Infants' Bureau and its development.

"The Commission would recommend that, in the event of the plan referred to not materializing and in view of the urgent necessity for the care of this class of children, a worker be attached to the office of the Commission to properly develop the work leading up to the formation of a Bureau, which, when established, will be a part of the work of the Children's Aid Societies."

The following recommendations had been placed before the Children's Aid Society in November, 1916. As that Society had not carried them out, the Commission undertook to do so in July, 1918.

1. Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
2. More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.
3. More careful inquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
4. Systematic placing of mothers and babes so that separation may not be a financial necessity.
5. Careful placing-out in homes for adoption; this is to be done by the Children's Aid Societies; not by the various institutions.
6. Complete follow-up work for all dependent illegitimate children and their mothers.

Referring to the criticism made concerning the cost of administration, the Commission submit the following:

Cost of Administration.

Total estimate for salaries, 1920	\$18,184 00
Total estimate for maintenance, 1920	2,125 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,309 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure for salaries, 1920	\$18,064 66
Total expenditure for maintenance, 1920.....	1,979 29
	<hr/>
	\$20,043 95
	<hr/>

Expenditure is sub-divided as follows:

In-door Relief Salaries	\$3,617 08	
Out-door Relief Salaries	4,746 78	
Exchange Salaries	2,462 40	
War Wages Adjustments	1,512 00	
Salaries (Executive (2) and Stenographer..	5,726 40	
		<hr/>
		\$18,064 66

Office maintenance expenses for In-door Relief, Out-door

Relief, Exchange and Central Department..... \$1,979 29 \$20,043 95

Aim should
be low
maintenance
costs.

In regard to the charitable work which the Commission is doing, may we draw your attention to the important fact that a large maintenance charge is without exception an indication of poor constructive work? We are placing the emphasis on constructive and preventive work rather than on the type of work which calls for an expenditure of large sums of money for maintenance in institutions.

Constructive
work
needed.

It might be to the Commission's credit to spend \$40,000 on administrative work of a constructive nature and nothing in appropriations. To spend \$40,000 in administrative work to keep children in their homes, to keep the aged with their own, etc., might be much wiser than to spend \$500 in administering \$40,000. The work of the Infant's Bureau is typical constructive, preventive work. We advocate and present the following for your consideration:

A child admitted to an institution might be left there maintained by the City for a year under the old method. Under the new plan, a few days' thoughtful work on the part of the worker will place the child with its mother. Would you not prefer to add to administrative expense under this plan and reduce appropriations for maintenance?

For a further example, take the cost of maintaining adults. The admission of adults to the various refuges under the old policy did not take into consideration the financial responsibility of outside municipalities.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN DICKIE,

Secretary, Social Service Commission.

Toronto, March 1st, 1921.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION OF TORONTO.

Toronto, April 8th, 1913

H. C. Hocken, Esq., Mayor, Chairman, Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Social Service Commission to forward to you their recommendations (with report) of the charitable grants for 1913, and in doing so, I am directed to say that owing to the limited time at their disposal since their appointment, the Commission have not been able to give that thorough examination into the working of the different institutions that they desired. Therefore, their recommendations for the year are based upon the business survey they were able to make, and the grants recommended are not to be considered as permanent.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN DICKIE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.

His Worship the Mayor, Board of Control and Members of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The Social Service Commission, in submitting their first report, beg to say that they have made as thorough an investigation into the charitable work of the City as the time at their disposal would permit; but have not attempted to deal with the inner working of the different institutions as we propose to do.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the many devoted men and women who are giving of their time and money to relieve suffering, and to improve the condition of the unfortunate, and we hope that many more such people in this City of ours will take up this work, as there is a great need. Toronto no longer can consider herself Toronto the good unless she takes a forward step with reference to the poor and unfortunate.

The majority of the institutions are well managed and the funds carefully expended, but we are disposed to think that in some cases greater economy could be exercised.

All charitable organizations are working so entirely independent of all other organizations that there is duplication which can only be prevented by complete co-operation, which we hope to inaugurate.

In dealing with the many institutions, we note that there is no uniformity in the methods of keeping their books, and few institutions keep their books showing all their assets and liabilities, and especially their assets, including land and buildings, and the Commission strongly recommend that an accountant be engaged to visit the different institutions and

put in operation a uniform system, as we find it almost impossible to make satisfactory comparisons.

We are of the opinion that the Advisory Boards of some of the institutions are such in name only, and do not give that assistance and advice to the management that they should.

Probably the greatest weakness in the management of institutions has been the inadequate investigation before admittance of inmates. It has been borne in upon the Commission that institutions have been imposed upon, some to a lesser degree than others. The Commission is firmly of the opinion that in at least some cases deficits might not have occurred if proper investigation had been made. One institution answering our question as to what investigation is made before admittance of inmates answered that there was "practically none."

The Commission are unanimous in the belief that investigation should be made of the circumstances of inmates of institutions, including their financial condition, and also that of their relatives, so that the City or charitably-disposed persons may not be loaded with responsibilities that should be undertaken by the inmates or their relatives, and so far as possible ascertain the cause of their being in a needy condition, so that efforts may be made to prevent like cases in the future. With this aim in view, we are of the opinion that trained social workers, experts in their line, should be employed under the supervision of the Commission.

With reference to the different homes for the care of infants and children, of which there are seven, we find that in practically every instance there has been a deficit during the past year. There are several reasons for this, but one of the principal is, that the institutions' are being imposed upon. It is necessary in our opinion that a complete history of every inmate should be secured (and the Commission propose to adopt a plan whereby such will be accomplished), and that if this were done, and the matter followed up, that either a large number of children would be removed by those qualified to take care of them, or that a very large increase will be secured over former years from the relatives of the children.

Further, there seems to be drifting to this City a rather bad class of immigrants, as we are finding in the several institutions numbers of children whose parents came to the City within the past two years. It would be an interesting study to trace back some of these children to their starting point to find out under what immigration agency their parents were brought to this country.

The different children's institutions are so situated that the land which their buildings cover has become very valuable, and it is the opinion of the Commission that the time has arrived when the Boards of Management of the different children's institutions in the interest of those under their care should get together and consider the advisability of selling their properties,

pooling the receipts, purchasing farm land, and building one institution for boys and another for girls, or better still, building a children's village for both sexes.

The Commission is also of the opinion that, as far as it is possible, the removal to the country of institutions for the aged and infirm should be carried out, believing that it is in the best interests of the inmates that this policy should be adopted.

We believe that this could be accomplished at a great saving, because the present properties in the City could be sold at a good price, and with the proceeds this could be carried out, and a saving would not only be made in the up-keep, but we believe that an endowment fund would be provided. No doubt objection would be made by some of those institutions to their removal to the country, but we are pleased to report that in the majority of cases the Boards of Management are of the opinion that it would be in the interest of all concerned if such removal took place.

Our attention has been directed to the difficulty experienced by social workers in securing admission for dependent children into the various child-saving institutions of this City, owing to the rules governing them, and we are of the opinion that where any institutions of this kind are receiving a grant from the City, the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court, as well as the City Relief Officer, should be empowered, when either of them on investigation has satisfied himself of the urgency or need for so doing, to order the admission of any dependent child into any one or other of these institutions, and admittance should be granted if there be room. The foregoing does not apply to children convicted by the Juvenile Court.

The death rate in the infants' homes is alarming. This is due to a great extent to the condition of health under which the infant enters. If placing of infants in foster homes could be better arranged, the Commission is of the opinion that many lives could be saved by the individual care each infant would receive.

A great lack of organization seems to exist with reference to the securing of foster homes for children in the City, and we believe a system should be adopted whereby small children, boys and girls, can be placed in foster homes at the earliest possible age, and the Commission have under consideration the machinery necessary to further this object.

The Commission are issuing endorsement cards to those institutions and organizations approved of by them, and the public will protect themselves by requiring the production of that card, signed by the Chairman of the Commission. If the public do not require the production of the card they cannot blame anyone if they give to institutions or organizations that are not worthy of support. We believe that the endorsement card is the most satisfactory system that can be adopted, and we strongly urge the public to find out from the Commission whether a card has been granted to any

collector who refuses to show the card. At the present time there are at least five organizations soliciting support from the charitable public whose work is not approved by the Commission.

In the giving of relief to the destitute and poor a great deal of overlapping is going on in the City, and certainly many people have been imposed upon. In order to prevent this we are strongly of the opinion that a confidential central registration bureau or clearing house should be established, to which all institutions, societies, church charities or private individuals giving relief should report in confidence their charitable cases. In this way an absolute record could eventually be kept and no duplication would take place if the bureau were consulted, and the charitable public would not be so likely to be imposed upon. We believe that when this confidential bureau is established under control of the Commission every organization referred to will be glad to co-operate.

There are many other matters of great importance that the Commission have under consideration which will be immediately taken up actively as soon as our report has been dealt with by yourself and the Controllers, such as the best method of out-door relief, which we consider one of the largest problems we shall have to deal with, and in this connection the Commission hopes at an early date to bring together at a general meeting representatives from all the charitable institutions, organizations, societies, churches and other agencies, to confer with them regarding this phase of the Commission's work.

In order to carry on the work we have outlined, the Commission will require to have at least \$7,500 at their disposal for this year, or until the grants are considered in 1914. It is not likely that for the current year much can be saved, but we do believe that eventually great savings can be made to the City and the charitable public, and the work much better accomplished.

Amount of money required would be necessary to provide an accountant (temporarily), trained social workers, stenographer, offices, printing, stationery and postage, registrar for confidential bureau, furniture, cabinets and files, typewriters, travelling expenses and secretary.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission.

R. S. HUDSON,
Chairman.

JOHN A. TORY.
W. H. SMITH.
T. FOSTER.
G. T. SOMERS.

 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.

CHARITABLE GRANTS, 1913.

House of Industry—Elm Street.

Objects.—To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto and to promote and encourage habits of honest industry in the young who have sought its protection, and for the establishment and maintenance of an infirmary or dispensary, and for granting assistance to the casual poor.

Expenditures last year	\$39,772 50
City grant for 1912	30,000 00
Recommended for 1913	30,000 00

We strongly recommend that the permanent inmates of this institution be removed to the country.

The system by which the relief of the outdoor poor is carried on divides the City into 96 districts, each district being in charge of a male volunteer visitor. We recommend that paid trained social workers be employed for investigation into all applications for relief, believing that this will reduce by many thousands the relief that will be necessary, and at the same time prevent duplication.

We recommend that a grant of \$30,000 be given provided \$2,000 be expended in investigation as specified, under the supervision of the Social Service Commission, and that at the earliest date provision be made for the removal of the aforementioned inmates to the country.

We recommend that this Institution be instructed to confine their expenditure to the \$28,000 in all for inmates, and outdoor relief, as we believe that the \$2,000 expended in proper investigation by paid social workers will save the City much more than the cost of investigation, and render much more effective relief.

Number of inmates on date of inquiry	227
Females	40
Males	183

94 of these remained in the Home for 12 months.
 11 of these remained in the Home from 10 to 11 months.
 10 of these remained in the Home from 8 to 10 months.
 24 of these remained in the Home from 6 to 8 months.
 19 of these remained in the Home from 4 to 6 months.
 26 of these remained in the Home from 2 to 4 months.
 43 of these remained in the Home about 2 months.

Of these one inmate paid \$3 per month; one paid \$4; one \$5; three \$6; one \$7; one \$10; also five pensioners.

There was received from 13 inmates.....	\$444 80
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House of Providence—Power Street.

Objects.—Care of aged and infirm.

Expenditures last year	\$59,937 34
City grant for 1912 (for maintenance)	15,000 00
Special grant for 1912 (for repairs).....	5,000 00
Recommended for 1913	15,000 00

Registered number of inmates in this Institution during the year was 885:

Catholics	631
Protestants	199
Hebrews	5

Average daily population, 494; of whom 375 were incurables.

In the estimates of 1912 the sum of \$5,000 was granted for repairs, which have been completed. Recommend \$15,000 for maintenance for the present year.

The Haven—320 Seaton Street.

Objects.—A home for the homeless, including drinking women, maternity cases, girls or married, and destitute children of those not eligible for Infants' Home; for aged women for whom there is no place, and for feeble minded girls and women.

Expenditures last year	\$12,859 00
City grant for 1912	2,000 00
Recommended for 1913	2,000 00

The City grant is upon a per diem basis, limited to 22 inmates per agreement per month. This is deemed sufficient.

We understand that the Board of Control promised a grant of \$5,000 for a laundry and boiler house if the Board of Management of this Institution secured subscriptions of \$10,000. This we are advised has been done and the new laundry built and equipped. We recommend that the \$5,000 for the purpose specified be now paid.

Total number registered during the year	310
Daily average	96

On date of inquiry there were 26 infants, 46 feeble-minded women and girls, and 7 women over 70 years of age.

Infants' Home—21 St. Mary Street.

Objects.—Prevention of infanticide, caring for destitute children of very tender years, sent in by the municipality or by individuals, and maintaining such infants as may be admitted with their mothers.

Expenditures last year	\$13,607 56
City grant for 1912	1,100 00
City grant for 1912 (special)	500 00
Recommended for 1913	1,100 00

(1) The Commission is of opinion that this Home, for the sake of the health of the children, should be removed out of the City, with a small detention house in the City.

(2) For the foregoing reason we think it is unfortunate that the new building for which a grant of \$10,000 is asked was undertaken.

(3) We are informed that \$112,000 has been subscribed for the new building, to cost say \$65,000; the balance to be an endowment, all payable in four years.

(4) Considering that the public has been so liberal in their contributions we would recommend that a grant of \$7,000 be made towards the furnishing, provided the Board of Management agree to consent to the removal, as stated in paragraph (1), when the country accommodation has been provided.

(5) If the grant be accepted on that understanding, we recommend the grant for maintenance should be placed on the same principle as other institutions for children, and that it be for this year \$1,100.

(6) That a proper investigation should be made as to the fathers of the inmates to insure the maintenance of the children at the fathers' expense.

(7) The right to dispose of illegitimate children should be obtained so that they can be placed in foster homes at as early a date as possible after admittance.

(8) That all infants eligible for foster homes should be so placed at the earliest possible date after admittance.

Registered number for the year	270
Protestants	239
Roman Catholics	7
Other religions	24
Daily average	118

St. Vincent Infants' Home—58 Sackville Street.

Objects.—To care for deserted children and the destitute mother with infant.

Expenditures last year	\$11,000 21
City grant for 1912	1,600 00
Recommended for 1913	1,600 00

An increased grant is asked for to provide further equipment for new isolation ward, etc.

The Commission find that on date of inquiry, seven inmates were in this Institution from outside municipalities, and in these cases and in future admissions from outside municipalities measures should be taken to have the municipality pay for maintenance.

Also that more inquiry should be made as to fathers of illegitimate children with the view of having them make provision for maintenance.

The right to dispose of illegitimate children should be obtained so that they can be placed in foster homes at as early a date as possible after admittance.

That all infants eligible for foster homes should be so placed at the earliest possible date after admittance.

That no additional grant will be needed if the foregoing is persistently attended to.

Registered number of inmates for the year.....	581
Protestants	223
Roman Catholics	343
Other religions	15
Daily average	125

Protestant Orphans' Home—344 Dovercourt Road.

Objects.—The care of orphans and fatherless and motherless children.

Expenditures last year	\$14,137 18
City grant for 1912	1,600 00
Recommended for 1913	1,000 00

As this Institution is now receiving a revenue from the sale of their Queen Street property of considerably more than they formerly received for rentals, we feel justified in reducing the City grant.

It would seem that considering there are a large number of boys and girls (whose parents are living) who are being kept free of charge, that a greater effort should be made to collect for maintenance from fathers and mothers or friends than is secured at the present time. Collections from the charitable public have not been made to the extent that the Commission deem should have been done.

When the Boys' and Girls' Homes are transferred to the country, as they should be, the boys should be placed with the Boys' Home and the girls in the Girls' Home.

Total number of children in this Institution during the year	261
Daily average	164

Boys' Home—339 George Street.

Objects.—For the training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime.

Expenditures last year	\$11,241 09
City grant for 1912	1,000 00
Recommended for 1913	1,350 00

An increased grant for maintenance is urgently requested as there has been an annual deficit for some years.

We recommend a slight increase to help towards this deficit. Another reason given for requesting increased grant is that the Board wish to erect a large verandah.

The Commission is of the opinion that no outlay on the property that can be avoided should be made in view of the recommendation of the Commission that this Institution be removed to the country.

The charitable public have not been canvassed as we think they should have been, and until the present matron was installed, collections from relatives of the boys were considered less than they should have been, and if a still further investigation were made, we are of the opinion that same could be increased.

Number of boys registered during the year.....	184
Daily average	112

Girls' Home—229 Gerrard Street East.

Objects.—A home for girls from four to fourteen, whose parents are incapable of properly caring for them, or unable wholly to support them.

Expenditures last year	\$10,501 57
City grant for 1912	1,000 00
Recommended for 1913	1,250 00

There was a deficit in 1912, and we would recommend that this year an increase of \$250 in the grant be made.

We are of the opinion that the collections from relatives of the girls should be increased, and upon proper investigation, we have no doubt this could be done, and further, that some of the girls could be maintained in their own homes.

We also find that the collections from the charitable public were small, and we are of opinion that the Board of Management by a proper effort could very materially increase their revenue.

In the interest of the inmates this Institution should be removed to the country.

Registered number	100
Daily average	90

Sacred Heart Orphanage—1830 Queen Street West.

Objects.—To shelter the homeless, to clothe the poor and educate neglected children.

Expenditures last year	\$20,043 16
City grant for 1912	3,300 00
Recommended for 1913	3,300 00

An increased grant is requested to assist in the payment of a new sewerage system that is being installed and for a new laundry and boiler house. The Commission being unanimous that as far as possible all institutions for children should be removed to the country, and with that policy in view cannot recommend an increased grant for additional buildings.

Registered number	575
Daily average	105

Working Boys' Home—Corner Church and Gould Streets.

Object.—Lodging and Industrial Home for orphans between the age of 12 and 18 years, or boys with impossible homes, or no homes at all.

Expenditures last year	\$7,620 28
City grant for 1912	800 00
Recommended for 1913	600 00

The grant recommended for this year shows a reduction of \$200. The Committee are of the opinion that more collections could be secured from the charitable public, and that an additional per week charge to some of the boys might be made which would in their opinion go far to make up the amount of the City grant.

We feel that a servant set apart for the Superintendent's private use should not be.

The Commission believe the Institution is well managed and doing an exceedingly good work.

Monthly average	44
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Day Nurseries.

Objects.—To provide homes during the day for children whose mothers have to work. To assist in procuring day work for the mothers in need of it. To encourage habits of thrift among the parents and children.

The Creche—274 Victoria Street.

Expenditures last year	\$5,847 55
City grant for 1912	1,100 00
Recommended for 1913	1,200 00
Daily average	95

East End Day Nursery—28 River Street.

Expenditures last year	\$5,502 17
City grant for 1912	1,100 00
Recommended for 1913	1,100 00
Daily average	76

West End Creche—521 Adelaide Street West.

Expenditures last year	\$2,163 57
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	650 00
Daily average	38

Danforth Nursery—26 Arundel Avenue.

Expenditures for 4 months to December 31st....	\$234 81
Recommended for 1913	400 00
Average for four months	10

Queen East Day Nursery—1575 Queen Street East.

Expenditures last year	\$1,546 00
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	500 00
Daily average	24

Taking the daily average as a basis, and having in view the possibility of the curtailment of certain expenditures, the Commission recommend grants as above to the several Day Nurseries.

Toronto Industrial Refuge, Aged Men's Home, Aged Women's Home.

These three Institutions being under one management the Commission deal with them as a whole instead of separately.

Toronto Industrial Refuge.

Objects.—To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls.

Expenditures last year	\$11,215 17
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	500 00
Registered number of inmates	78
Daily average	75

Aged Women's Home Department.

Objects.—To provide a home for respectable aged women who have been left in their feebleness with scanty means, or no means at all.

Expenditures last year	\$15,797 11
City grant for 1912	200 00
Recommended for 1913	200 00
Registered number of inmates	125
Daily average	95

Records show—7 inmates were being cared for free of charge.
 43 inmates paid at rate of \$10 per month.
 45 inmates paid at rate of \$12 to \$30 per month.
 64 were residents of Toronto.

Aged Men's Home Department.

Objects.—To provide a home for respectable aged men over 65 years of age who have been left in their solitariness and feebleness with scanty means or no means at all.

Expenditures last year	\$8,119 85
City grant for 1912	200 00
Recommended for 1913	200 00
Registered number of inmates	9
Daily average	44

On date of inquiry there were 43 inmates.

Records show—5 inmates were being cared for free of charge.
 9 inmates paid at rate of from \$6 to \$10 per month.
 Balance at the rate of from \$12 to \$30 per month.
 28 were residents of Toronto.

Doubtless if sufficient investigation was made, more could be obtained from inmates or their relatives. The Commission believe that receipts could be materially increased from this source. Considering the fact that the City made a special grant of \$10,000 to the Industrial Refuge for laundry purposes, and further that the charitable public have not been appealed to to the extent that we think they should have been, we do not think the City should be asked to increase the grant for this year at least. An increase

in the grant would in a manner prevent the foregoing clauses being properly attended to.

Old Folks' Home—178 University Avenue.

Objects.—To provide a home for the aged and friendless.

Expenditures last year	\$6,490 94
City grant for 1912	200 00
Recommended for 1913	200 00

An increase in the City grant of \$500 is requested as they state under the New Charities Act this Home will only receive from the Government this year a per diem allowance equal to the amount of the grant from the City. This will make considerable difference unless the City grant is increased.

Before asking the City to increase their grant appeals should be made to the public. This has not been done, and in the case of some of the inmates an increased monthly payment for maintenance might be secured.

Because the Government propose to reduce their grant is not sufficient reason for the increasing of the City grant.

On date of inquiry there were 30 inmates.

1	was free.	
1	paid at the rate of \$2.50 per month.	
20	" " "	12 00 "
6	" " "	14 00 "
1	" " "	16 00 "
1	" " "	17 00 "

Church Home for Aged—78 Oxford Street.

Objects.—Care of aged people, men, women, and married couples.

Expenditures last year	\$4,620 94
City grant for 1912	150 00
Recommended for 1913	150 00

As receipts last year were more than sufficient for expenses, an increased grant is not considered necessary.

On date of inquiry there were 23 inmates:

2	were free.	
1	paid \$5 00 per month.	
3	" " "	6 00 "
1	" " "	9 00 "
8	" " "	10 00 "
1	" " "	12 00 "
1	" " "	14 00 "
4	" " "	16 00 "
1	" " "	20 00 "

Good Shepherd Female Refuge—West Lodge Avenue.

Objects.—Reclaiming the guilty and preventing those in danger.

Expenditures last year	\$12,454 77
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	700 00

An increased grant is requested to assist in the maintenance, and to build another wing to separate the young girls from the older women.

The Commission recommend an increase of \$200 for maintenance. They find that of the 144 inmates the greater number are feeble minded, and this fact determined their recommendation.

Registered number of inmates for the year	190
Protestants	13
Roman Catholics	177
Citizens of Toronto	154
Other municipalities	36

Frances Willard Hall—22 Gerrard Street East.

Objects.—To assist penniless girls who are cleanly, sane, sober and of good moral character, providing them with a temporary home free of charge, meanwhile assisting them to obtain positions.

Expenditures last year	\$2,658 40
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	500 00

Number of persons receiving benefit last year by board and lodging, 396; and 2,849 at Union Station through Deaconess.

In addition 106 emigrants utilized this Institution from one to three days, each paying for their accommodation at the rate of 50c. per day.

The Government makes no grant.

Victor Home—266 Jarvis Street.

Object.—To assist young girls who have been led astray and to prevent others from going astray.

Methods.—To care for those who are in trouble until their trouble is over. To provide future employment and homes for them and their babes. To restrain under discipline those whose tendencies are wayward, but who are not in trouble. To give temporary shelter to any friendless girl needing such help as our facilities can offer.

Expenditures last year	\$2,730 46
City grant for 1912	300 00
Recommended for 1913	300 00

The Police Department send possibly a majority of the cases in this Institution. A traveller's Aid Deaconess at the Union Station finds many of the inmates.

Number in the Home during the past year—188.

Salvation Army Women's Rescue Work—Rescue Home, Augusta Avenue.

Objects.—The sheltering and reclaiming of fallen girls.

Expenditures last year	\$4,261 81
City grant for 1912	500 00
Recommended for 1913	500 00

On date of inquiry there were 20 mothers and babes in this Institution, some mothers being only sixteen years of age. About one-half from Toronto, balance from outside municipalities. In some cases friends pay, and in others father of child.

Inebriates' Home Department—George Street.

Objects.—The caring of Police Court cases (Women).

Daily Average—80. This average includes inmates of the Rescue Home.

An increased grant is asked for rescue work, and a new grant for the Children's Home, 112 Gerrard Street East.

In view of the fact that there are several agencies dealing with the matter of rescue work amongst women, and that the Commission has not had sufficient time to secure the knowledge necessary of each to arrive at a conclusion, they cannot this year recommend an increase.

With reference to the request for a grant to the Children's Home, 112 Gerrard Street East, in view of the fact that there are so many Institutions for children, all doing similar work, and further, as the policy of the Commission is that Institutions of this nature should be removed to the country, the Commission cannot recommend the grant requested.

Nursing at Home Mission and Dispensary—70 Hayter Street.

Object.—To nurse the poor in their homes.

Dispensary—to treat the poor.

Expenditures last year (for Nursing Mission)	\$6,286 98
Expenditures last year (for Dispensary)	451 84
City grant for 1912	750 00
Recommended for 1913	750 00

An increased grant is requested more particularly for dispensary work.

As the Commission has been given to understand that the General Hospital will have an outdoor dispensary sufficient to accomodate 500 patients daily, and that the Sick Children's Hospital have now an Outdoor Dispensary for children, which will be enlarged very considerably, the Commission cannot recommend an increased grant; the policy of the Commission being that Dispensaries should be under Hospital control.

This organization nursed 1,336 patients during the year, 275 free of charge; others paid from \$1 up.

The Dispensary treated 5,449 patients.

Victorian Order of Nurses—206 Spadina Avenue.

Objects.—To give trained nursing in their own homes to the very poor and also to those able to pay small fees for such care.

Expenditures last year	\$10,248 71
City grant for 1912	300 00
Recommended for 1913	400 00

The Commission recommend an increase of \$100 in the grant to this organization. We are of the opinion that a better return from patients could be secured with proper effort and investigation than is now made.

The Order nursed 2,166 patients during the year, of which 215 were free, the balance paying an average of \$5.

Their nurses attended one-twelfth of all the obstetrical cases registered at the City Hall, and as there was a shortage of \$800 in their operating expenses last year, the Commission recommend the increased grant as specified.

Nursing Mission—55 Beverley Street.

Object.—To nurse the sick poor in their own homes.

Expenditures last year	\$2,349 18
City grant for 1912	250 00
Recommended for 1913	250 00

The Commission is of the opinion that this organization should either amalgamate with the Nursing-at-Home Mission or move its headquarters to a more suitable location, and unless the Board of Management act upon either of the above lines, they cannot see their way to continue the grant.

This Mission nursed 676 patients during the year—about one-half free of charge and the balance making payments up to \$5; this latter amount being the maximum amount charged.

Toronto Dispensary for Sick Poor—143 Simcoe Street.

Expenditures last year	\$899 69
City grant for 1912	400 00
Recommended for 1913	200 00

This institution, though about sixty years old, has outlived its usefulness in its present quarters. This is shown by the number of patients treated last year—3,708, whereas a few years ago the number reached 10,000.

The Commission is of the opinion that all dispensaries should be under hospital control.

A grant of \$200 for dispensary purposes is recommended for this year only.

Prisoners' Aid Association—32 Church Street.

Object.—The reformation of offenders, their welfare when discharged, the care of families of prisoners, the prevention of crime, the promotion of legislation along prison reform lines.

Expenditures last year	\$4,995 17
City grant for 1912	300 00
Recommended for 1913	300 00

Records show at the Bellamy Memorial Home (for women)—

Number of meals supplied.....	9,765
“ lodgings supplied	3,673
“ cared for from the Reformatory.....	24
“ “ “ Jail	76
“ “ “ Police Court	217
“ “ “ street	271
Total number cared for by the Bellamy Home.....	588

Men's Department and their families—

Number of families aided with groceries and fuel.....	47
“ found work for (permanent positions).....	38
“ of meals supplied to discharged men.....	3,771
“ of lodgings supplied to discharged men.....	1,084
Total number of men assisted	363

SALVATION ARMY—MEN'S SOCIAL DEPARTMENT

Prisoners' Aid Department.

Objects.—The visiting of prisoners in prison, etc., meeting them when term expires, helping to find situations, and generally assisting ex-prisoners.

Expenditures last year	\$6,984 39
City grant for 1912	1,000 00
Recommended for 1913	1,000 00

Number of prisoners' families supplied with food.....	92
“ “ “ “ rent	26
“ “ “ “ clothes ..	92
“ beds supplied prisoners	1,842
“ meals supplied prisoners	2,803
“ clothes supplied prisoners	1,335
“ fares supplied prisoners	670

Men's Industrial Department—78 Queen St. East and 507 Queen St. West.

Objects.—Finding temporary employment for men, and providing clothing for the poor at nominal prices.

Expenditures last year	\$18,766 98
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Men's Metropole—Wilton Avenue and Victoria Street.

Objects.—The housing of poor men and giving them good surroundings at nominal cost, and gratis in special cases.

Expenditures last year	\$5,000 00
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Free cases received on order; investigation being made before orders are given.

33,729 beds occupied during the year.

Toronto Relief Society—Address: House of Industry, Elm Street.

Objects.—To obtain and dispense assistance to the really needy; investigate all cases of distress reported to it; endeavor by consultation to co-operate with other societies to prevent imposition; to discourage a pauper spirit by helping people to help themselves, and aim at the moral and spiritual welfare of those assisted.

Expenditures last year	\$2,740 78
City grant for 1912	1,250 00
Recommended for 1913	1,000 00

This is an old organization, and the Commission is reluctant to interfere with it, but is strongly of the opinion that this Society should be absorbed by the House of Industry, who should employ paid investigators.

If the permanent inmates of the House of Industry are sent to the country, as we recommend, this work could be very well undertaken by the House of Industry.

We recommend that the grant for this year be \$1,000, conditional on the foregoing being brought about during the year by the management, and it is questionable if we can recommend a grant another year unless this is accomplished.

Ladies' Montefiore Jewish Benevolent Society—Bond Street Synagogue.

Objects.—The purposes of the Society are to extend relief and assistance by charitable gifts, loans or otherwise, to needy members of the Jewish faith residing permanently or temporarily in the City of Toronto.

Expenditures last year	\$1,493 15
City grant for 1912	200 00

Number of persons receiving benefit, 547.

Toronto Jewish Benevolent Society—Holy Blossom Synagogue.

Objects.—Relief of Jewish poor; relieve the poverty and ameliorate the condition of the Jewish poor in the City of Toronto.

Expenditures last year	\$
City grant for 1912	200 00

Number of persons receiving benefit, 373.

Associated Hebrew Charities.

Objects.—Free loans to the poor; free shelter; board and transportation; free dispensary; free burial grounds; nursery for poor children.

Expenditure last year	\$8,320 85
City grant for 1912	200 00

Number of persons receiving benefit, 200.

The Commission cannot at present recommend any grant to the various charitable organizations, as we are strongly of the opinion that the Jewish charitable work should be consolidated into one organization.

The Commission is willing to consider a grant when the organization is completed satisfactorily to the Commission.

The Associated Charities of Toronto—Confederation Life Building.

Objects.—To bring into harmonious co-operation the public and private charities, institutions, agencies, benevolent societies, churches and charitably disposed citizens of the City of Toronto, thus preventing overlapping, indiscriminate giving, fraud, needless waste and the consequent growth of pauperism.

Expenditures last year	\$3,380 36
City grant for 1912	300 00
Recommended for 1913	300 00

The probability is that the records which this organization has collected will be taken over by the Central Bureau of Information, to be operated under the supervision of this Commission, but as some time must elapse before this can be done, we recommend that \$300 be granted. This sum will be needed, as their expenses for three months, with an over-draft now of \$50, will be at least \$450.

Number of persons actually assisted, 800.

Ontario Society for Reformation of Inebriates.

Address of Medical Officer—76 Prince Arthur Avenue.

Objects.—Reclaiming men arrested for drunkenness by regular medical treatment, either in the hospitals or at home; looking after them afterwards by helping them to get work. The Probation Officer keeps in close touch with the men, and visits them in their own homes.

Expenditures last year	\$1,935 33
City grant for 1912	300 00
Recommended for 1913	300 00

This Society asks for an increased grant. Last year they had a surplus of over \$1,700. It is true they obtained a special subscription of a considerable sum, and the Commission see no reason why they should not receive such grant again if looked after. Under these circumstances, we do not see that the Commission would be warranted in increasing the grant.

Sick Children's Hospital—College Street.

Object.—For the care of sick children from birth to 14 years of age.

Cases.—This Hospital is for the treatment of acutely ill cases, not for chronic or contagious diseases or incurables.

Free Patients—How Admitted.—The investigation made before admittance for free patients, is, the parents of applicant must produce a certificate of inability to pay for maintenance, and this certificate must be signed by a clergyman who has a knowledge of the facts. I herewith attach copy of such certificate.

Incurable Children.—The incurable cases are not retained after it is determined that such are incurable. They are returned to the parents or recommended for admittance to the Home of Incurable Children. Before admittance can be secured at the Home for Incurable Children, the doctors must issue a certificate stating that the case is incurable. Therefore so long as there is a trace of improvement, or the case is quiescent, the doctor hesitates to issue such certificate. In some instances diseases of the spine and hips have been treated for a period of three years before being pronounced incurable.

Illegitimate Children.—The Hospital will not receive an illegitimate child without first having some responsible person sign an address to which the child can be removed on leaving the Hospital.

Nurses.—The nurses receive no remuneration for their services outside of maintenance, etc., but as this Institution is a teaching body, nurses graduate, and on completion of course are qualified for private or hospital nursing. This Hospital is affiliated with the General Hospital for Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Out-patient Department.—The Out-patient Department now requires a graduate nurse, a clerk to investigate, and three pupil nurses. There is dispensary work attached, and research work is carried on there. There is a social service branch connected with the Out-door Department. The district nurse follows any patient the doctors think necessary into their homes after treatment at the Hospital, and educates the mother as to the feeding and the other matters necessary for the welfare of the child.

The records show that, for the year ending September 30th, 1912, there were 8,610 patients treated in this Department.

Number of visits for minor operations, dressings, etc., 17,862, and the district nurse made 4,000 visits during the year.

Clinics.—Every morning in the week a medical and surgical clinic takes place, and in addition, on Monday afternoon, an eye, ear, nose and throat clinic.

Tuesday afternoon—Ear, nose and throat.

Wednesday afternoon—Tubercular clinic.

Thursday afternoon—Eye clinic.

Friday afternoon—Ear, nose and throat.

Saturday afternoon—Tubercular clinic.

These all relate to the Out-patient Department. There is, in addition, clinics held daily on the medical and surgical services in the wards. These clinics, and the morning clinics, and the Out-patient Department are attended by the students of the University.

The records show the registered number of inmates for the	
year	1,294
Daily average number of inmates was	155
Capacity of the Hospital is	200

Of the 1,294 inmates who were registered 953 were citizens of Toronto, 341 from other municipalities. Under the Hospitals Act these latter (when free) are paid for at the rate of \$1 per day by the municipalities.

Of the 953 from Toronto 90 paid cost of maintenance, the balance being free patients.

On date of inquiry there were 75 inmates from Toronto, 6 paying cost of maintenance, the balance free.

Number of persons actually assisted—19,156.

Receipts—

Public contributions	\$43,061 83	
City grant	25,000 00	
Provincial Government	11,506 20	
Inmates	6,438 15	
Income from property	3,256 00	
Students' fees	975 00	
Maintenance of cots	5,448 41	
		\$95,685 59

Expenditures—

Salaries and wages	\$40,505 62	
Other expenditures	63,969 22	
		\$104,474 84

Expenditures last year	\$104,474 84
City grant for 1912	25,000 00
Recommended for 1913	28,000 00

The Trustees recommend that for this year the grant to this Hospital be increased by \$3,000, but in doing so the Commission did not quite understand why this Hospital should not be placed in the same position as other Hospitals, in so far as free patients are concerned, and this question will be taken into consideration during the year.

Home for Incurable Children.

Objects.—To care for poor miserable children who do not receive proper care at home, or those sent by the Children's Aid Society.

Expenditures last year	\$8,477 56
City grant for 1912	250 00
Recommended for 1913	250 00

The Commission was considering an increase in this grant, but when it was found that the number of inmates from the City was nine, the balance being from outside municipalities, and further, that five of these latter were placed by the Neglected Children's Department of the Province, two of whom were being maintained free, the Commission did not feel justified in recommending an increase this year.

This Institution received last year from the Provincial Government the sum of \$191.74, which amount is based upon two cents per diem, the same as to ordinary children's homes.

The Commission is of the opinion that the Government grant is inadequate, and should be increased, as this institution is the only one of its kind in Canada, and the nature of its work necessitates medical care and nursing not necessary in the ordinary institutions for the care of children.

The Commission further recommend that the Board of Management consider the question of the removal of this Institution outside the City limits.

Daily average, 30

Hospital for Incurables—Dunn Avenue.

Object.—To take care of those having incurable diseases.

Expenditures last year \$48,215 93.

City grant is based upon a per diem allowance of fifty cents per day.

The name of this institution was changed in 1906. One of the reasons given was that hospitals received a larger grant from the Provincial Government than was given to homes and refuges under which it had been classed. For more than two years previous, however, the character of the Institution had been changing. A training school for nurses had been inaugurated, and the nurses therein were caring for the patients in place of the undertrained ward maids. Another important feature was the replacing of the Matron by a graduate nurse as Superintendent, and the whole Institution was managed on a hospital basis.

The nurses receive two years' training in the care of chronic cases, with experience in the acute cases as they develop. They receive courses in the Theory of Nursing, Massage, with practical demonstrations—and a nine months' Post Graduate Course in Bellevue and allied Hospitals, New York, where they have courses on Obstetrics, Surgery, Gynæcology, Children's Diseases, etc. There are now nineteen nurses in training.

The Commission is disposed to think that the City is being imposed upon in so far as some of the inmates in this Institution are concerned; that there are inmates that could be removed to the House of Industry, and further, if provision is made to provide a home in the country for the aged and infirm, the Commission is convinced that there are a number in this Institution who could with advantage be removed to the country.

The Institution relieves the General Hospitals of the care of chronic cases, and there is no doubt a number of these cases are in a serious condition when they are admitted.

Registered number of inmates last year	258
Daily average	179
Number of inmates on City orders.....	135
Number of inmates on City orders transferred from other Hospitals	116
Number of inmates on City orders whose friends pay partial cost of maintenance	12
Number of inmates who were transferred from paying list to City orders	2
Number of employees, 64; wages, \$14,429.96.	

Children's Aid Society—229 Simcoe Street.

Objects.—The protection of neglected and dependent children.

Expenditures last year	\$11,406 27
City grant for 1912	4,000 00
Recommended for 1913	4,000 00

Although this Institution had a surplus last year, which is being applied for a country rest place in connection with the Society, the Commission, in view of the fact that this organization provides the City with a detention home for children passing through the Juvenile Court, which otherwise would have to be provided and operated by the City, recommend the same grant as last year.

Number of children receiving benefit directly..... 847

This means those children who have passed through the Home during the year.

Daily average number of inmates 51

Number sent to foster homes during the year..... 82

St. Vincent de Paul's Children's Aid Society—Cor. Shuter and Victoria Streets.

Objects.—Protection of neglected and dependent children.

Expenditures last year \$2,661 77

City grant for 1912 1,500 00

Recommended for 1913 1,500 00

In the application of this Society it is stated that there was a deficit last year which would have been larger had the Catholic institutions caring for their wards made a charge. We find that this is an error, as in their official statement a charge is made by these institutions for the care of the children coming under the care of this Society.

As only a small amount was collected from the public, and members of Catholic Societies, the Commission does not feel justified in increasing the grant.

An allowance is asked for a Shelter. The Commission is satisfied that the present arrangement is vastly more economical than to have an independent shelter.

This Society dealt with 345 cases.

29 children were received during the year as wards.

7 children were placed in foster homes.

Average length of residence of each child during the past year was 12 days.

Registered number of inmates for the year 1912..... 112

Catholics 105

Protestants 7

Preventorium—Sheldrake Avenue.

The application for a grant to this Institution has been withdrawn for the present.

EDWIN DICKIE,

Secretary.

R. S. HUDSON,

Chairman.

Toronto, April 12th, 1913.

ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO
FOR THE YEAR
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ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the Board of Control, and Members of the City Council, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Social Service Commission I have the honor to submit for your consideration our third annual report. We are glad to say that the improvement in Toronto's methods of meeting her social problems is very gratifying, and that the change is gradual is not its least pleasing feature. Rapid reforms often lack the quality of permanency, and in our deliberations we have always kept before us the thought of lasting improvement. We are able to report better co-operation and clearer understanding of the true meaning of "social service" among the majority of those social agencies with which we have dealt thus far. It is, however, a fact that the advance has not been sufficient to render unnecessary recommendations of the same general character as those that appeared in our report for last year, and we have taken the liberty of repeating some of them.

During the year 1914 we held forty-two meetings, and were waited on by many deputations with which we discussed the day nursery situation, children's "Homes," the care of feeble-minded children, the need for increased hospital accommodation, the distribution of relief and other social problems. Just here we would bring to your attention the abnormal conditions under which we have conducted our work since last August. There has been less employment in the City, and consequently more poverty, and our members have had to spend much more time than they would have done under ordinary circumstances, in discussion of fresh problems that arise from time to time.

CIVIC GRANTS.

Much time and consideration is given to determining what organizations are to be recommended for civic grants and the sums that can be given with fairness in each case. We take into account the character and extent of the work of an organization, its efficiency, its economy, its financial condition, the interest of its own members as evidenced by the financial assistance they give it, the willingness of the organization to co-operate with other organizations by using the Confidential Exchange to prevent overlapping, our aim being to consolidate as far as possible when practicable. In the matter of charitable grants, however, we regret to observe an increasing tendency on the part of organizations to look to the City for support, a policy which will never develop philanthropic interest in the individual citizen.

ENDORSATON.

Perhaps no feature of our work has been more productive of good results—from the business man's standpoint—than the endorsation card. Members of the Board of Trade put the stamp of their approval on it after

the first notice concerning it appeared in the "Board of Trade News," and many are the inquiries that have been made in regard to organizations not on the endorsed list. The Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are also deeply interested in this question of endorsement of charities. As a result several charitable societies have fallen in line during the past year and have applied for endorsement, persons who had contributed largely for years refusing to subscribe one dollar until their collectors could display our authorization. Endorsation is granted to charities who comply with the following requirements:

1. The organization shall fill a need not already well filled by an existing organization and not capable of being thus filled.
2. The organization must be doing a work the value of which is commensurate with the amount of money expended.
3. The organization shall agree to co-operate with other charitable organizations in preventing duplication of effort and in promoting economy and efficiency in administration of the charities of the City as a whole.
4. The organization must file with the Commission a copy of its annual report, including a statement showing the amount of all monies received and from what source, and the expenditure in detail; also a statement of assets and liabilities at the end of its fiscal year.
5. Its books must be audited yearly, and a copy of the auditor's certificate filed with the Commission.
6. The methods employed in raising funds shall be approved by the Commission.
7. The Commission will refuse endorsement when an excessive percentage is paid to collectors, or when the expenses of an entertainment are disproportionate to the receipts.
8. The Commission is opposed to the raising of money by entertainments arranged by professional promoters.
9. Organizations engaged in relief work shall agree to register their cases in the Confidential Exchange conducted by the Commission.
10. The operations of an organization and its accounts shall be open to investigation by representatives of the Commission.

The attached list contains the names of all charitable agencies who have received our endorsement to April 1st, 1915.

RAISING FUNDS.

In the past year we have been repeatedly asked, both by citizens and by large public bodies, to take action in regard to entertainments and collections

arranged in the interests of philanthropic funds of various kinds. We recommend that legislation be secured, giving the City authority to instruct its Social Service Commission to investigate the purposes for which such entertainments or collections are undertaken, to inquire into the financial arrangements between the promoters and the ostensible beneficiaries, and to approve the plans of the promoters on their undertaking to forward a detailed report, after the entertainment or collection has been held or made, showing gross receipts and disbursements, the latter to include an item showing payment of the net results to the treasury of the Fund in the interest of which the entertainment or collection was promoted; such legislation also to include a provision giving the City power to forbid any entertainment or collection, whereby the general public would be exploited, unless the approval of the Commission has been obtained on the above terms.

CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE.

On December 31st, 1914, 7,847 families had been registered in the Confidential Exchange—an increase of 4,278 over the registration on May 1st, 1914, while co-operating social agencies numbered 112, as compared with 73 on May 1st. These increases, however, would encourage us very little, were it not for the fact that agencies using the Exchange are availing themselves more and more of the opportunity afforded for intelligent treatment of their families. Individuals interested in charitable work realize that the Exchange has a function far different from that which they at first associated with it—namely, the prevention of overlapping in giving material relief—and that it is quite possible to do a man much injury by supplying his material wants without reference to the circumstances which have created those wants. As practical knowledge of real “social service” spreads, the usefulness of the Exchange will increase, for agencies will eagerly inquire if others are helping a certain family lest they interfere with somebody’s plans for rehabilitation of that family and will as promptly report their own cases lest similar interference mar their arrangements.

In a general sense the object of the Exchange is three-fold. It protects the citizen from the impostor; it enables charities to know beyond question when and when not to give; but primarily its object is to aid our necessitous fellow-beings understandingly and not in a manner productive of more harm than good.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The big problem which we were called upon to meet in 1914 was the reorganization of outdoor relief work. On January 15th, 1914, a letter was received from the City Clerk, which instructed the Social Service Commission to confer with charities of the City and to report as to the general opinion of a reorganization of charitable effort in Toronto. After careful deliberation, in which we were assisted by the advice of experts from other cities and of representatives of local charities, a plan was drafted, which commended itself to all concerned and which was approved by Council on November 3rd. Briefly, the plan took the existing Neighborhood Workers’

Association (a city-wide organization divided at that time into nine districts) and changed it into three large divisions (having regard for the boundaries of the original districts), with secretaries who were to have offices in suitable locations and who would be civic employees appointed by the Social Service Commission.

The object of the Neighborhood Workers' Association is constructive social work through close co-operation between all social workers in each district, and is to be accomplished:

- (a) By individual and family relief (leading to ultimate rehabilitation) ;
- (b) By acquiring information as to the social needs of the community ;
- (c) By promotion of means to meet those needs.

It is the duty of each secretary to supervise the giving of relief as far as possible, to report to the Commission from time to time as to the progress of the work, to be responsible for her own office and work done there (such as keeping of case records), to report all recorded families or individuals to the Confidential Exchange and to bring about family rehabilitation by educating the untrained workers, of whom the Association is largely composed, to remedy the defect of inefficiency.

Two of the Divisional Secretaries have been at their posts since November 18th, and a report of their work, to March 1st, is satisfactory. On November 18th cases previously known to the Neighborhood Workers' Association in their districts totalled 928. Between that date and March 1st the two Secretaries have placed in their files records of 1,747 families not previously known to them, and in addition to the clerical work entailed by so many new reports, the investigations they had to arrange and the meetings they attended, they took upon themselves the supervision of the Christmas Exchange.

CHRISTMAS EXCHANGE.

For many years the impostor has flourished in this City during the Christmas season. For many years also the sort of poverty that will not make its wants known has gone dinnerless on Christmas Day, unless some tactful person has sought it out and supplied the need. It is doubtful that Toronto will ever cease to find examples of the latter; it is not doubtful that the former will exist only until co-operation between "Santa Claus" agencies is complete. The institution of a Christmas Exchange is another step in that direction. The agencies that cleared through the Exchange the names of their "Christmas" families numbered 110; the number of cases reported were 8,538, which represented, approximately, 19,000 individuals. All investigations were made by members of the Neighborhood Workers' Association, who also arranged for the necessary clerical assistance.

CHILD-WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In 1914, as in 1913, we directed considerable attention to children's "Homes." From eleven such institutions reports come regularly whenever

a child is admitted and whenever one is discharged. From the information on the history forms, when it is given in full, we are able to judge whether or not it was necessary to admit the child in the first place, whether after admittance his natural protectors are able to contribute anything toward maintenance, and, if so, whether the officials of the Home have made a fair charge according to the circumstances. Not all institutions deal fairly either by themselves or by the individuals they try to assist—the children and their parents. We believe that an institution should be the last resort. We sent a special investigator into several Homes, and in every instance cases were discovered in which the institution, and, through it, the taxpayer and the charitable public of Toronto, were carrying burdens that would have devolved fairly upon parents, had proper inquiry been made before admittance of the child and at intervals during its residence in the institution. The system that permits a parental duty to be assumed by a charitable agency without question, not only wrongs the agency and the child, but is blighting in its effects on the parent who has been unnecessarily relieved of his responsibility.

Statistical data are also obtained from these forms on subjects affecting child-welfare, such as separation of parents, desertion of parents, immorality, intemperance, illegitimacy, unemployment, infant mortality, mental and physical deficiency, the fair wage problem and immigration. We may say that in making inquiries, considering reports and arranging the enormous masses of material that have accumulated on these subjects alone, a very great deal of time and effort has been expended.

The following epitomized information is as of December 31st, 1914, and refers to five institutions for children between the ages of four and sixteen years, to one where by the nature of their work they must take children of any age, and to five which are caring for young children between the ages of one day (on admittance) and five and one-half years:

Total number of inmates	973
Children whose parents have separated, one parent having custody of child and being unable to support it at home.....	20
Children deserted by one or both parents (mothers, 42; fathers, 96)....	138
Children whose step-fathers refuse to support them.....	3
Children whose parents (one or both) are unfit guardians.....	84
Dependent and neglected children according to the history forms (including 18 mental defectives and 7 paid for by the City at the rate of \$7.50 per month, one of the latter being feeble-minded).....	150
Wards of the Children's Aid Society and children in charge of the Society	59
Wards of the Ontario Government	1
Children who are "Court" cases	15
Colored children	2

Children physically defective (including 28 in the Home for Incurable Children)	34
Children mentally defective	39

(Note that only 18 parents are known to be mentally deficient.)

Children whose parents are homeless and destitute.....	6
Children of whom one or both parents are ill.....	60
Children of whom one or both parents are insane.....	29
Children whose fathers are unemployed	32
Children whose mothers are employed and cannot care for them.....	23
Children for whose presence in the institution no reason is given beyond the statement: "Parents cannot support".....	10

After consideration of the foregoing, we have concluded:

1. That no child should remain in an infants' home after it is four years of age, on account of unsuitability of diet.
2. That where parents have separated the cost of maintenance of the child should be borne not only by that parent who has custody of the child (usually the mother), but by the other parent also.
3. That deserting fathers and mothers should be followed up in every instance, whether the desertion takes place before the child is admitted to the Home or afterward, and that they should be made to assume their natural responsibility if possible.
4. That a stringent rule should be adopted in all children's institutions to the effect that no child be admitted where the parents are living together, except in very unusual circumstances, and that this rule should be extended to apply to children of widows and widowers who remarry.
5. That no institution should discriminate against race or color.
6. That there should be discrimination as to the class of institution in which a child is placed. (For instance, the Children's Aid Shelter is not a home for a permanent inmate such as the child whose parent is ill or insane.)
7. That no child should be admitted to an institution on application of any person, hospital or other institution, without an application form properly filled in so as to contain full information as to Christian name and surname of child, date of birth, nationality, reason for admittance, and all other information which the Board of Management of the institution may require for the proper accomplishment of its work, and that a copy of the resolution of the Board to this effect should be sent with forms of application to hospitals and other institutions sending children to the Home.
8. That institutions should use uniform blanks for records (as outlined in the preceding paragraph.)

MAINTENANCE.

Amounts promised by parents and guardians for one child varied between 50c. and \$12 per month. In this connection we would point out that in some instances parents have promised to pay far more than is warranted by their earning power. Circumstances made it necessary for one woman to put her three children in a Home. She promised \$20 per month for the three, but the answer to another query on the form disclosed the fact that she earned only \$15 per month. It is not incredible that she would have become ashamed to appear at the Home without the payment and that she would have stayed away for gradually lengthening periods until ultimately she deserted the children altogether. Investigation ought to make it possible to fix upon a fair sum in every case.

It may be added that of seven institutions which it was possible to examine with reference to their maintenance cost per month, four showed totals of amounts promised (according to history forms) far in excess of the sums presumably received (based on approximate calculations from figures given on applications for endorsement from these institutions).

In all instances, if mothers who apply to infants' institutions are unable to pay, they are sheltered with their children without actual charge, but make some return for maintenance by their services.

We would again urge that in all cases it should be made clear to the parent or other interested person by the official of the institution who admits the child, that non-payment *when there is ability to pay*, or other lack of interest on the part of parents or guardians, means that after a reasonable period the authorities of the institution will apply to the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court to have the child made a ward of one of the Children's Aid Societies with the view of placing it in a foster home. This of necessity prevents the acquiring of "dead timber" in institutions. It also results in an increased proportion of maintenance cost being borne by those whose natural responsibility it is.

Just here, lest some may think us inhumanly mercenary, we wish to make ourselves quite clear on one point. *It is not inability to pay with which we find fault, but lack of interest.* Through circumstances which he cannot control, a man may have to shelter his children in an institution. The same circumstances may make it impossible for him to contribute toward their maintenance. But it would be a very, very unusual case in which a father could not write, or have some one write for him, to the children and to the Superintendent of the Home, thus showing a natural interest in their welfare. A Home's best service is performed when it takes the children of a parent who is "down and out" and cares for them until his financial situation changes and he can remove them to their own home.

We are of the opinion that Boards of Management in children's institutions ought to have a thorough investigation made in every case before admittance of the inmate, and at intervals during his residence, for the following reasons:

- (a) It should be impossible for parents who are able to care for their children in their own homes to unload their responsibilities on others.
- (b) Children should not be allowed to remain in an institution longer than absolutely necessary.
- (c) No child should be placed in an institution if arrangements can be made to have him cared for in any other way.
- (d) Parents should not be asked to contribute more than they are able to pay for maintenance and the sum should be fixed *after* investigation.
- (e) Correct addresses of the parents should be kept at all times by the superintendent of each Home so that in case of sudden, severe illness or death it would be possible to notify the parents promptly. A card system is suggested, to be used also as a payment record.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Data on this subject, taken from histories of children in five institutions where most of the illegitimates are sheltered, are as follows:

Illegitimate children in five infants' institutions on December 31st, 1914	172
Number of mothers who have promised payment, now working outside the institutions and supporting their children	3
Number of mothers (with babes) in infants' homes for whom nothing is paid	108
Number of children whose fathers have been made to pay (mother in the institution in one case)	3
Children admitted without mothers on the one-payment plan—an unbusinesslike arrangement, because if the child lives even the largest payment reported would be exhausted in a few months; also unjust to the child and, in a moral sense, to the parents	10
Children admitted without their mothers on promise of a specific payment per month or per quarter, an arrangement that is also unjust to the child and the parents, in that it relieves the latter of responsibility for their immorality to a certain extent and lessens the former's chance for life by 50%	9
Children whose mothers came to Toronto at various times up to nine months before the birth of the child	33
Children whose mothers' residence in Toronto was not shown, but whose fathers' addresses were given "Ontario."	2
Children brought to Toronto by mothers or interested persons after birth (including two whose mothers have entered institutions with them, and one admitted without its mother when only 10 days old)	7

Further particulars as to the foregoing 42 children:

Number in Homes with mothers, nothing paid.....	27	
Number in Homes without mothers, nothing paid.....	5	
Number admitted with mothers, fathers paying.....	1	
Number admitted without mothers, fathers paying.....	2	
Number admitted without mothers, friends and relatives paying	2	
Number admitted without mothers, one payment being made by interested parties	3	
Number admitted without mothers on monthly or quarterly pay- ment plan	2	
		42
Illegitimate children whose mothers are domestics, according to the history forms		101

(N.B.—Over 51% of all illegitimates.)

There are very few marriages between parents of illegitimate children. Rescue homes pay more attention to this solution of the mother's problems than do institutions where the shelter of the child is the first consideration. Marriage, of course, is often not possible, or, if possible, not advisable, but we are of the opinion that the matter should be dealt with in this way whenever it may be found practicable, as it places the burden of maintenance on the right person immediately. Where marriage is impossible, or unwise, however, we feel that the law respecting the maintenance of illegitimate children by their fathers should be enforced much more rigidly than it has been heretofore. Institutions are usually very reluctant to act in such cases; they fear publicity for the sake of the mother and legal retaliation on the part of the putative father. They forget that the Juvenile Court, which cares for the rights of such babes, hears its cases privately, and that the danger of prosecution would be minimized by a careful, earnest effort to learn the truth of the matter and, if possible, effect settlement out of Court. Even if it were impossible to take proceedings under the provisions of "The Illegitimate Children's Act," the knowledge that the proper authorities had the father's name might result in his contributing toward support of the child. Fortunately there is a tendency on the part of public opinion to view this thing more justly, to equalize the punishment instead of making it the lop-sided affair it has been hitherto, and to make illegitimate fatherhood quite as responsible for the maintenance of the offspring as legitimate fatherhood. We were pleased to note on histories in several cases: "Trying to make father pay."

At present, when a woman is admitted to a hospital on a City order, the cost of her maintenance while in the institution falls on the City, even though the name of the man in the case is known. It would seem as if such information, when obtained, should be followed up very closely and a determined effort made to force the father to acknowledge his responsibility. The Morality Department has done some really effective work in these cases

by dealing directly with those who ought to assume financial responsibility for illegitimate children, and we believe that much good would result and much expense be saved if the City Relief Office and the Morality Department co-operated actively by investigating cases of all mothers of illegitimate children who apply for City orders authorizing their admittance to hospitals or other institutions. In some cases the Morality Department might not be able to obtain sufficient information that they would be in a position to act, but in many instances there is no doubt they could and would act with the result that the very large sums at present spent by the City and its charitable institutions in caring for illegitimates would be materially lessened.

Cases have been brought to our attention of unmarried women bearing two or three children and leaving a child in each of as many institutions. On the occasion of her first misfortune such a woman enters an institution with her babe, remains there until the child no longer makes its life dependent on her, then after promising to pay goes out to work and deserts it. Before long she enters another institution with a second child, while the other Home relieves her entirely of responsibility for the first. It is obvious that the possibility of being able to enter several institutions in succession, leaving a child in each, would tend to make the mother callous and irresponsible, eventually causing her complete downfall. We recommend that in such cases the children of one mother be placed with her in the institution she has had to enter on the occasion of her latest defection.

If our recommendation be adopted that all infants' Homes (not rescue Homes) receive grants based on a per diem rate of twenty-five cents for each child sent on a City order, the yearly total of such orders not to exceed a specified sum, we believe that not only will it be possible to make accurate comparisons between the work of institutions of this sort, but it will be almost impossible for any person by using two or three names to place two or more children at the same time in as many institutions. This will prevent parents of young children from shifting their responsibility to institutions, and it will also aid in the detection of undesirables, the cost of whose maintenance is such a problem to the City.

Another point brought out by history information is that 51% of all mothers of illegitimate children were domestics, and we believe this would have been much higher had the occupation been stated in every instance. In view of the information we have, however, we believe that organizations devoted to women's welfare could undertake no better work than that of improving the conditions under which domestics live in the homes of their employers.

INFANT MORTALITY.

We are glad to be able to state that the death rate in infants' Homes has decreased, and we believe this is due to the fact that institutions for the shelter of infants are in many instances refusing to admit a child without the mother unless it is a physical impossibility for her to enter. In 1913, the deaths in five months totalled over 36% of all removals from

five infants' Homes, while in 1914 they were approximately 22%. In two Homes, which are rescue Homes, no babe is admitted without its mother, and in these the death rate is very low. In institutions which admit foundlings and children without their mothers (if some one is willing to pay for them) it rises, but in only one Home did the deaths in 1914 reach 25% of all removals, while in 1913 records in one case showed that approximately half the removals were by death.

It is a fact demonstrated by medical experience in all countries that a babe's chance of living is increased at least 50% if it can be breast-fed. The Department of Prisons and Public Charities of the Ontario Government reported in 1913 that every effort was being made to have illegitimate children nursed by their mothers, and recommended that this rule be not departed from save under most exceptional circumstances. One authority in the United States does not believe in the existence of "exceptional circumstances." He says in effect that an occupation which interferes with the mother's ability to nurse her child should be given up, no matter how inadvisable such action may appear from a financial standpoint. Not for a moment does he forget the estimated potential value of a human life to the community—\$4,000. At this rate, during 1914, deaths of children in institutions alone represents a loss to Toronto of nearly \$50,000.

While there are foster mothers in infants' institutions, still they are so few in number that the babe admitted without his mother is usually bottle-fed. Here are some figures taken from history forms on results of bottle-feeding:

Children who died in five infants' homes (95 of these were illegitimate and expired after a few weeks or months of existence).....	116
Information not given about the following:	
Foundlings (probably bottle-fed)	9
Children admitted in care of the Children's Aid Society (probably bottle-fed)	3
Children whose mothers' addresses were given as "City" or some point outside Toronto (presumably bottle-fed)....	7
Children whose mothers could not enter with them (4 dead, 1 insane, 2 ill—children probably bottle-fed).....	7
Children admitted with mothers (presumably breast-fed)...	4
	30
Children breast-fed according to history records.....	30
Children presumably breast-fed	4
	34
Children who were bottle-fed according to histories.....	56
Children presumably bottle-fed	26
	82
1913—Deaths of bottle-fed babes in five institutions..74% (of all deaths)	
1914— " " " " " ..70% (of all deaths)	

The duty of our infants' institutions toward the babes that come under their care is fairly clear when it is shown from their own records that approximately 72% of their death rate is made up of bottle-fed children.

After considering the foregoing, we are of the opinion:

1. That the mother of a nursing babe, who is physically and mentally able to do so, should enter the institution with her child, and that the child should be refused admittance unless she is willing to enter with it.
2. That no child, whose mother is living and her whereabouts known, should be admitted to any institution under two weeks of age.

(N.B.—No mother of a new-born child is “physically able” to enter an institution with her babe.)

3. That if it seems advisable for the mother to resume her former occupation, she should be encouraged to do so only if she can arrange to nurse her child in the middle of the day, and if the work is not so severe as to make it impossible for her to nurse the child.
4. That a social service department should be established in each large general hospital in which there is not such a department at the present time, and that part of its work should be the following up of the illegitimate mother when she leaves the hospital with her babe.
5. That on removal of any child the Public Health Department should be advised of its name and address and of the name and address of its parent or guardian, that it may receive from a City nurse the attention to which it has a right.
6. That children of tubercular parents admitted to institutions should be placed under medical observation in order that, if diagnosis warrants it, they may be transferred either to the Queen Mary Sanitarium or the Preventorium (according to the necessity of the case), thereby being given every chance for life.

AGES OF PARENTS.

The data furnished by the histories on this subject have chiefly to do with illegitimacy. We wish to draw attention to the fact that eighteen mothers of illegitimate children are seventeen years of age, or less. One such mother is only fourteen years old, and the query as to occupation was answered “pupil.” The age of the father is not given, but in other cases, where the information is shown, the fathers of these children of young girls were over twenty-one years of age. One father was abnormally young (18 years), so it is fairly clear where a great need of safeguards for “to-morrow’s citizens” lies.

We wish to urgently recommend that when the mother of an illegitimate child (either before or after its birth) enters an institution and states that she is under sixteen years of age, such institution shall take up the matter with the proper authorities and force the father to make such reparation as may seem best in the interests of mother and child.

OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS.

This information was given in 247 cases in regard to mothers. Of this number 214 were engaged in domestic occupations, 23 were factory workers or needle workers, 9 were in clerical situations, and of 1 the occupation was indeterminate.

Among 152 fathers of children, whose occupations were shown, laborers numbered 76 (50%); cabmen, teamsters and drivers, 18; factory workers, 13; waiters and cooks, 11. The total is made up of 31 other occupations and trades, the former including four professions, and 3 in indeterminate employment.

As seems usual in records of this sort, the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations predominate.

REMOVALS OF CHILDREN.

During 1914, removals from eleven institutions totalled 1,201, and were made up as follows:

<i>Agency.</i>	<i>Number of Children.</i>	
Parents (including 3 taken by mothers to other institutions and 5 stolen by fathers)	670	(55½%)
Relatives	62	
Death	119	(9%)
Juvenile Court (on order of)	2	
Children's Aid Society (on order of)	55	
Hospitals	71	
Other institutions	53	
"Left of their own accord"	12	
Domestic service and temporary homes	28	} (13%)
Foster homes	129	
	1,201	

It is gratifying to note that in 55½% of the total number of cases the children were removed by their parents.

The Juvenile Court and the Children's Aid Society (usually in case of infants) frequently send a child to an institution for shelter while they are deciding as to what they will ultimately do with him. On his removal knowledge of the disposal made of his person is withheld from the officials

of the Home, who might reasonably be supposed to feel an interest in the welfare of their former charge, and we are therefore unable to state what became of the 57 children removed by these agencies. Surely it can work no harm to either the Court or the Society if they give this information as to the child's disposal to the Home that went to the trouble and expense of sheltering him while shelter in an institution was necessary. Indeed a sense of gratitude ought to make it obligatory on the agency thus accommodated.

Institutions should make every effort to prevent inmates from "leaving of their own accord." In our opinion it is a dangerous practice, and ought to be discouraged by those in authority in the Homes.

FOSTER HOMES.

Although in 1914 removals of children to temporary homes, service, foster homes, and on order of the Children's Aid Society or the Juvenile Court, totalled 214, there were on December 31st, 1914, 150 dependent and neglected children in the eleven institutions considered. We have arrived at this number from information given by those admitting the children, keeping in mind the official definition of a dependent and neglected child. In one Home nothing is known of many of its inmates beyond name and age, admittance having been made before history forms were required by the Commission, and if there is a parent or other interested person the authorities at the Home apparently are not aware of it. In the majority of institutions there are children in the same situation—that is, neglected by careless parents, or dependent through desertion, death or incurable illness of their natural guardians, and we feel very strongly the necessity of having such children made wards of Children's Aid Societies, which is the preliminary step toward their adoption into foster homes. In respect of foster homes, we are of the opinion:

1. That, if after being placed in an institution a child become dependent or neglected, the Board of Management of that institution, within six months after the beginning of such dependency, should bring such child before the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court that it may be made a ward of the Children's Aid Society, and ultimately pass to a foster home.
2. That children, ten years of age and over, who have been deserted, should remain under the care of the institution in which they now are (unless they were wards of the Children's Aid Society when admitted), and that the Board of Management of such institution should be appointed legal guardians of such children with power to indenture them to farmers or to send them to service, or, if of proper age, to apprentice them to some trade.
3. That deserted children under ten years of age should be made wards of Children's Aid Societies, but that institutions originally charged

with the care of such a child should be allowed to keep in touch with it and to exercise the same supervision over its welfare after it has been placed by a Society in a foster home as if the institution itself had been the agency to so dispose of the child.

There is reluctance, however, on the part of institutions to make such children wards, and this in some instances is directly traceable to the fact that after a child is removed from their care they are not permitted to know anything further about him. He passes out of their ken as completely as if he had never existed. We cannot but question the wisdom of such a policy which is even now resulting in the refusal of some Boards of Management to arrange adoption of their dependent and neglected children.

It has frequently happened that children are made wards by the Court without the knowledge of the Society, and that the Homes in which they are sheltered continue to support them indefinitely, whereas, after they are wards, the cost of their maintenance should be borne by the Society. When a child is made a ward the Children's Aid Society should be notified at once of such action on the part of the institution.

As to the record of children placed in foster homes, we believe that the greatest care should be exercised in choosing children to be adopted. Otherwise the whole scheme of placing children in foster homes is sure to fall into disrepute. The following figures are interesting:

	1914
Children removed from foster homes which on trial were found unsatisfactory	3
Children returned from foster homes, no reason given (one was mentally defective)	5
Children returned from service, no reason given.....	1
	6
Children returned from service, unsatisfactory.....	6
Children returned from foster homes, unsatisfactory (including one whose foster parents were related to the child and two mental defectives)	24
	30

In our opinion it is most unfair to the child and his foster parents, and injurious to the reputation of the institution, to attempt to adopt a mental defective into a foster home.

COUNTRY HOMES.

In our opinion, Homes for the aged and infirm attain the objects for which they exist much more satisfactorily when situated in the country, and we hope that next year it will be possible to erect suitable buildings on the City's Industrial Farm, in which to care for all aged and infirm persons who are wholly or partially dependent upon the City.

As stated in our report for 1913, we feel very strongly that children's Homes should also be removed to the country. We do not urge that certain institutions be removed to an unreasonable distance from Toronto, but we do ask that they purchase enough land, near a radial line, to make it unnecessary for the 600 children in their care to lose the wholesome inspiration gained by living in the open country. We believe such action on the part of children's institutions to be in the best interests of our future citizens.

Unquestionably it would lead to improvement of the financial condition of many privately operated charities for both children and aged persons if this step were taken. Their properties are, in most instances, very valuable, and should realize enough to provide new Homes in the country and, with the saving in upkeep, to endow them sufficiently that they would be entirely self-supporting.

IMMIGRATION.

Data from history forms show some interesting percentages with regard to the birthplaces of children and of their parents. The following figures are approximate:

<i>Birthplaces of Children.</i> (Total number, 973).	<i>Birthplaces of Parents.</i> (Number reported, 512).
Toronto 51% of total	Canada (including To-
Canada (not including	ronto) 38% of number
Toronto) 16% "	reported.
British Colonies 1% "	British Colonies... 2% "
Foreign countries..... 3% "	Foreign countries... 13% "
British Isles 14% "	British Isles 46% "
(England, 68%)	(England, 53%)

Information as to length of residence in Toronto of certain parents, who came from Great Britain, other colonies or foreign countries, is also of interest, as follows:

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Time in Toronto before admittance of child.</i>	<i>Number of children.</i>
From England	2 weeks—2 years	8
" Newfoundland	2 months	2
" Bahamas	2 weeks	1
" Scotland	8 months—2½ years	7
" Ireland	1½ years	2
" United States	5 weeks—2 years	3
" Galicia	1 year—1½ years	2
" Bulgaria	8 months	1

Particulars as to maintenance of the foregoing:

Children paid for by parents or friends (including the Patri- otic Fund for a soldier's children and one mother of an illegitimate child)	14
Illegitimate children (with mothers)	9
Children for whom nothing is paid and nothing promised....	3

26

From these figures it would appear that Toronto is considerably interested in the matter of an improved immigration law. Undoubtedly the present law should be changed so that before an emigrant can leave his own country for Canada a thorough investigation into his family history shall be made and a report placed in the hands of the proper officials for consideration prior to issuing a permit for his departure. At the present time we are gathering data on investigators' cards and institutional application forms as to agencies responsible for bringing to this country immigrants who have proved undesirable within the time provided by law for deportation.

Moral delinquency among immigrants is frequently due to the way they live after their arrival. They herd in small houses in such numbers that it is impossible for them to lead normally clean lives, and when our housing conditions are improved there will be less excuse for these people to fail as citizens of Toronto. We are heartily in accord with any movement looking toward betterment of the present situation.

Several cases have arisen during the past year which would indicate that the immigration law is not well enforced. We recommend that, where it becomes necessary for an institution to shelter temporarily the child of an undesirable immigrant, that institution shall report such case promptly to the City Relief Officer so as to enable him to arrange deportation. The advisability of such a course is apparent when it is stated that last year more than half of the immigrants detained at ports of entry on account of feeble-mindedness were afterwards permitted to enter Canada. Notification should also be sent to the proper authorities when an individual is found who has been in the country longer than three years and who should be returned to his own country if possible, even though the entire cost of deportation might have to be met by the municipality. It would undoubtedly be less expensive than to support him indefinitely.

TORONTO'S HOMES USED BY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

The following information is taken from history forms of children in eleven institutions on December 31st:

Children whose parents live outside Toronto:

Number for whom payment on account of maintenance has been promised by relatives, friends or interested parties.	29
Number for whom nothing has been paid or promised....	16

45

Children, one or both of whose parents came to Toronto from points in Canada from 2 days to 9 months before their admittance to institutions:

Number paid for by parents or friends (including one illegitimate child)	12
Child paid for by the City (\$7.50 per month).....	1
Illegitimate children (with mothers).....	30
Legitimate children (with mothers)	1
Children for whom nothing is paid or promised.....	11

— 55

Public and private charity in Toronto is apparently supporting sixteen children whose maintenance should be borne by other municipalities, and when it is remembered that this information is from history forms and that promises to pay are rather frequently not kept, it is to be expected that this number will be somewhat increased after special investigation. It is to be remembered also that the amount promised toward maintenance is often ridiculously inadequate. Our contention is that an institution should not admit a child from an outside municipality without an undertaking from that municipality to become responsible for the full cost of maintenance.

Thirty illegitimate children were in institutions with their mothers, who had arrived in Toronto at various times up to nine months before admittance of the children. The majority of these children were born in Toronto. The mothers remain in the Homes until the children are about one year old, or until situations are found for them with their babes. In cases where the mother leaves the institution after her child is hand-fed, she usually promises to contribute toward maintenance, and it is just at this point that the institution begins to suffer. Sometimes she keeps her promise. More often she deserts and soon the City is paying the institution to shelter the child, or the institution is not being paid by the City, but is collecting from the charitable public for the same purpose, while the municipality, whose burden it justly is, if the individuals concerned cannot be located, escapes entirely.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

We would like to draw the attention of your Board and of the Council to certain facts in connection with the passing of the "Auxiliary Classes Act" of 1914, touching the care of mentally defective children. In February, 1913, a deputation from the Provincial Association for the Care of Feeble-minded waited upon the Ontario Government and urged that action be taken so to amend the Marriage Act of Ontario that marriage between feeble-minded persons would be prevented, and to establish, *with the co-operation of municipalities*, training schools or farm colonies for the custodial care of feeble-minded children. The reply to the deputation was the "Auxiliary Classes Act"—legislation which is excellent as far as it goes, but which touches only the edge of this important problem.

We object to half measures. The Ontario Government has empowered municipalities to educate the mental defective as far as it is possible to educate him and to care for him during school age (21 years, according to the Act), and there it has stopped. It ignores the adult results of our past indifference on the subject of mental deficiency. The Auxiliary Classes Act doctors a symptom only, whereas feeble-mindedness unquestionably requires radical treatment. Experts seem agreed that the feeble-minded individual is as much a child at thirty as he was at ten years of age, with the difference that he is more dangerous to society by reason of his increased physical strength, and in our experience so far this has been borne out. Out of 34 mental defectives allowed to leave an institution "on trial," 31 met with disaster. At the first of this year there were 39 subnormal children in eleven of Toronto's institutions, and 18 parents were definitely reported as mentally defective, *sixteen of these being mothers of illegitimate children*. In another "Home" where adults are cared for there were 86 inmates between 17 and 82 years of age, the mentality of all being more or less subnormal—all potential criminals if given their liberty. What are such institutions doing if not assuming a burden that rightfully belongs to the Province? We do not hesitate to say that in our opinion it is as much the duty of the Province to provide proper restraint for mental defectives as it is to build asylums for the insane.

In our judgment, before the City of Toronto provides buildings and equipment for auxiliary classes, the Council should confer with the Ontario Government and obtain a definite understanding as to the following:

- (a) How long are adult mental defectives at present at large in this City and Province to remain at large because of the lack of custodial institutions?
- (b) Will any municipality in Ontario, after spending large sums on the training of a mental defective, have to turn him loose on a defenceless public when he reaches the age of twenty-one years, free to commit any crime to which he may be urged by vagaries of an irresponsible brain, because of the lack of custodial institutions?

And this we offer as a suggestion. Merely as a beginning and an evidence of good faith, might not the Government at once increase its per capita grant to institutions sheltering the adult feeble-minded person from 7c. per diem to a fair living rate, pending the completion of Government institutions?

In regard to the mentally defective children mentioned above it should be stated that these figures cannot be taken as conclusive, because in many instances an accurate diagnosis has never been made. Because the problem of caring for them is becoming increasingly difficult we would recommend that heads of institutions observe particularly the children placed in their charge and that those whose behavior indicates subnormal mentality be

referred to the Psychiatric Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital for satisfactory diagnosis. Accurate statistical information would be acquired in this way.

TRAVELLERS' AIDS (UNION STATION).

The organizations who maintain these women at the Union Station are doing the finest sort of philanthropic work—preventive work. They meet all trains and approach with offers of assistance those of the incoming travellers who seem in need of advice. Women and children are particularly objects of their attention, and many friendless girls have arrived in Toronto to pass through the hands of the Travellers' Aid into suitable homes and employment.

The inquiry of our representative, however, brought out the fact that, while there is very little actual overlapping in the station work of the "Aids," as they have different hours for duty, fewer organizations could overtake the work. There are at least five organizations carrying on Travellers' Aid work at the Union Station. It is our purpose in the near future to arrange a conference with representatives of these different organizations with the view of bringing about closer co-operation, consequent lessening of duplication and prevention of unnecessary expenditure.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Our records show that investigations made in 1914 totalled 2,936, of which many were made for the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association.

Patriotic Fund.

When war broke out in Europe last August the civic authorities at once placed our office staff and equipment at the disposal of the Fund Association. On investigation it was found that in almost every instance emergency relief was needed. Work had not been plentiful for many heads of families, and when the bread-winner enlisted the small income ceased; so a grocery order system had to be evolved without loss of time, also similar arrangements made for supplies of milk, bread, and, occasionally, fuel. This was the duty of the office staff who, during three weeks in August and September, recorded orders amounting to almost \$2,500 for necessities supplied to soldiers' families through the Commission. Our chief worker took charge of the investigation and is still assisting the Patriotic Fund in that capacity. With her were associated the institutional visitor of the Commission, special workers and a number of representatives of the Neighborhood Workers' Association. On December 31st, 2,238 applications had been investigated for the Patriotic Fund Association. That the "Fund" officials appreciated the tact and care with which the investigation was made is apparent in a letter received from the Association in September, in which their Secretary-Treasurer, speaking for the Relief Committee, says: "It is peculiarly fortunate that we have in the City an agency so well equipped to do this delicate and important work." On January 31st, according to a published statement,

out of those applying previous to that date, 644 cases were found ineligible, and therefore have not received assistance from the Patriotic Fund.

"Empress of Ireland" Disaster Fund.

In connection with the "Empress of Ireland" Disaster Fund our workers investigated 133 cases and recommended 40 dependents as being eligible to receive assistance from the Fund. We arrived at a conclusion as to the amount to be paid in each case only after carefully considering family conditions and the extent of other resources. In the matter of children, a monthly allowance is made until the child reaches the age of sixteen, a similar amount going to the surviving parent. A pay sheet, certified by the Commission, is forwarded to the City Treasurer each month. The last payment chargeable to this Fund is due on April 1st, 1930. On a basis of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ the present value of the amount we allotted is \$20,426.68.

General Investigation.

Our two social workers also inquired into the circumstances which accounted for the presence of 416 inmates in various "Homes" and shelters, maintained partly by civic and government grants and partly by public subscription, and succeeded in securing fresh evidence that in almost every instance Toronto's institutions are assuming burdens of outside municipalities, of other civic institutions, and of certain Torontonians and other individuals who are well able to shoulder their own responsibilities in the form of crippled, immoral or impoverished relatives.

In addition to the foregoing, 137 inquiries were made in special cases referred to our office by the Mayor, members of the Board of Control and the Council, and by citizens. Investigation was made promptly in every case and the need, when it was found to exist, was met.

Mothers' Pensions.

In March, 1914, the Toronto Local Council of Women requested permission to create a fund to be known as "The Mothers' Pension Fund" for the following reasons:

"Many children are constantly being taken from school before the age of 14 years to become wage earners. We feel that something should be done to prevent the handicap with which these children are starting life.

"We would like to have permission to create a fund which would be carefully dispensed to the mothers of such children which would enable each child to remain in school the minimum time required by law.

"It is hoped that in one year we may prove to the Government the necessity of making this a law, so that these children may obtain their rightful claims to future good citizenship."

We agreed to the proposal under certain conditions, one being that all cases be submitted to us for approval before assistance is given. Eleven cases were investigated, and five mothers were found eligible. However, the war began just as those interested in this Fund were endeavoring to collect the sum they required, and, of course, since then it has been practically impossible to make collections.

PRISON WORK.

Recently it was necessary to inquire into the work of organizations which receive annual grants from the City for assistance rendered prisoners and their families. Some of the statistics are as follows:

Prison Work from September 1st, 1913, to September 1st, 1914.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Prisoners who received aid	2,723	741	3,464
Meals given	19,594	15,119	34,713
Number of lodgings supplied	8,446	6,520	14,966
Pieces of clothing given	1,600	Not always recorded.	
Prisoners placed in situations	1,160	382	1,542
Families supplied with groceries and fuel			347

Our investigation drew attention to the fact that the removal of the Ontario Reformatory to Guelph will considerably change the situation in regard to prison reform work in Toronto, precluding as it must all teaching and the greater part of the visiting in prisons, points which should not be overlooked in future consideration of grants.

In connection with prison work, we recommend as follows:

1. That superintendents of prisoners' Homes co-operate closely with other institutions and relieving agencies by using the Confidential Exchange, thus avoiding the possibility of duplicated relief and affording valuable information as to previous histories of their charges.
2. That Boards of Management be urged to arrange for those in charge of the "Homes" to become members and attend the conferences of the Neighborhood Workers' Association, that they may have opportunity to learn of the work that is being done by various charitable organizations in the City and to observe the methods used to deal with problem cases brought before the meetings.

CASUALS.

Caring for the casual who makes the City his home each winter is yearly becoming a much more difficult problem. This past winter found men of this type in Toronto in much larger numbers than in 1913. The annual report of the House of Industry shows 4,250 such men were accommodated,

2,092 of these being from outside points. Some were from municipalities in Ontario, others came from the various provinces of the Dominion, and yet others came from the United States. Assistance given casuals from outside points at the House of Industry alone cost the City \$4,577.01 in 1914.

We are of the opinion that many of the casual class are well able to pay their way and ought not to be a charge on the City, but we do not believe that they will ever be eliminated until there is a system of thorough investigation of every applicant and an adequate work test. Casuals from other countries should be deported. In regard to those from other municipalities, if the City has not now the right to return them to the places whence they have come, legislation should be secured to empower Toronto to take action of this character.

FREE MEALS.

The free meal ticket, for which the recipient is asked to make no return, is a species of antiquated philanthropy which will probably continue to exist in Toronto until discouraged by the hand of authority. It tends to promote pauperism, not self-help. As long as there are free meals and kindred things our charitable public will carry very large financial burdens and the City Council will be approached yearly by organizations for new and increased grants.

ADVERTISED CHARITY.

Another phase of the same misguided tendency is the advertising of charity. News notices of preparations made by associations and funds to provide for the unemployed and the poor during the winter months are responsible for the presence of many unemployed men in Toronto between November and March. Early last November such a man drifted to our office. He admitted that he had "ridden the bumpers" from Fort William, arriving in Toronto only two days previously. He had worked in the summer at rough carpentering, but had done nothing since the war began and hoped to find work here.

"Anyhow," he added artlessly, "accordin' to the papers, Toronto ain't goin' to see a man starve."

LODGING HOUSE.

On December 19th, 1914, under instructions from the Board of Control, a Municipal Lodging House was opened in a building of the old General Hospital. It remained in operation under the management of Mr. H. Chapman, Superintendent, until March 31st, and supplied in all 9,843 lodgings and 30,328 meals to unemployed, destitute men. Those assisted were, in nearly all cases, residents of Toronto, and a daily trade summary showed 70% to be laborers. Statistical information is as follows:

Number of men who obtained permanent employment	78
Number who enlisted for overseas service	36
Number who earned sufficient money at odd jobs to enable them to pay their way elsewhere	22
Men who went to hospitals for treatment or operation.....	6
Number sent away for misbehaviour (drinking, smoking, refusal to work, etc.)	36
Men who secured temporary work (495 days in all) and paid for their accommodation in part (total so paid, \$166.85).....	193
Average cost of meals supplied	5½c.

Work Performed.

Number of cords of wood (slabs and heavy logs) cut and split into kindling and stove wood, at a cost for wood and haulage of \$704.74.	260
Number of bags of wood sold (receipts, \$854.60).....	12,186
Number of quarter-cords of stove wood supplied to poor families, free, upon order of the district secretaries of the Commission.....	76
Approximate number of bags of wood supplied to the lodging house for use, free of charge	1,000

. We may say that the purchase price and haulage of the logs (\$704.74) had to be guaranteed, and this we personally undertook to do.

We wish to express our thanks to the Harbor Commission and the Parks Department for the opportunity they gave us to remove to the labor yard at the Lodging House quantities of logs and dead trees which were excellent for our purpose. The Parks Department also occasionally drew logs to the yard when cutting down trees in adjacent streets.

On admittance, every man was made to take a bath and his clothing fumigated, a precaution which kept the Lodging House and its sleeping accommodation clean and comfortable. In the wood yard the men took turns, half of them working from eight to twelve o'clock in the morning, and half from one to five o'clock in the afternoon. Those off duty were free to go out to search for employment. They were willing workers and very appreciative of the treatment accorded them. The first thing to do for some men is to increase their self-respect, and in this vital regard the Municipal Lodging House has, we believe, been very successful.

Religious services were conducted and literature supplied by various denominations. General reading was arranged for by the Toronto Women's Patriotic League, who also supplied clothing and boot leather. Just here we wish to acknowledge the kindness of Rev. R. L. Brydges, Secretary of the Moral Reform Department of Anglican Churches, and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League, with whose assistance a shoe repair shop was opened and 97 pairs of boots mended by experienced tradesmen among the inmates. Tools and materials for this work were indeed a boon to the men thus enabled to go out into the City, comfortably shod.

The Commission wish to point out that in this Lodging House the work test was made a feature, and the man who, though physically able, refused to split a given amount of kindling in return for bed and board, was asked to leave forthwith. Inmates also did all work connected with the operation of the Lodging House except cooking, and even in this inmates assisted the cook who was employed.

The following is a statement of receipts from inmates and of receipts and disbursements in connection with the work in the wood-yard:

	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
Amount received from 193 men who earned sufficient		
at odd jobs to pay toward cost of maintenance....	.....	\$166 85
Sale price of 12,186 bags of wood .....	.....	854 60
Amount paid for 260 cords of slabs and logs and for		
haulage of same	\$704 74	
Paid by cheque to City Treasurer.....	316 71	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,021 45	\$1,021 45

BEGGARS.

Whether beggars are met on the street or at the door of one's home, in most instances it is an attempt to impose upon the good nature and kindness of citizens. Toronto makes adequate provision for her poor, and the street beggar should be reported to the police forthwith, while those who apply at houses should be referred to the City Relief Office.

LABOR BUREAU.

On October 20th, 1914, under instructions from the Board of Control, we opened, at 107 Adelaide Street West, a Registration and Employment Bureau for men. Since that date the Bureau has been in operation every week day between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., except Saturday, when the closing hour was 1 p.m. Up to and including March 20th, 1915, 17,546 men had registered as unemployed, practically every known trade and occupation being represented. The following are facts and figures in regard to the registration:

Married men	9,893
Single men	7,653
Men of foreign birth (about 2,000 not citizens).....	3,665
Bona fide residents—Married men	8,016
Single men	4,465
	<hr/>
	12,481
Skilled workmen	8,972
Unskilled workmen	8,574
	<hr/>
	17,546

Married men with families in Toronto	8,902
Married men whose families live out of Toronto.....	3,475
Single men with dependents in Toronto.....	991
Single men without dependents	4,178
Foreigners with families in Toronto	1,916
Foreigners whose families live outside Toronto or who have no de- pendents	1,749
Men who gave incorrect addresses	354
Applicants who live outside the City limits.....	291
Applications cancelled on account of men not reporting for work....	2,516
Men advised to report for work at City parks where "relief" work was provided	9,078
Men supplied on orders from Works Department.....	625
Men sent to temporary or permanent employment (other than civic work)	3,302

In addition to the foregoing, 200 men were sent to construction camps at different points in the Province, and in cases of this kind the men usually paid their own fares. A mining company took 35 men and advanced transportation.

Recruiting officers visited the Bureau and were very successful in securing men for the third contingent. One officer from the 42nd Regiment, Smith's Falls, departed with 250 recruits, and another, representing the 45th Regiment, Lindsay, secured a like number. ✓

The fact that, in spite of the handicap caused by the abnormal condition of the labor market, over 3,000 men secured temporary or permanent employment through the Bureau cannot but be regarded as conclusive evidence that the expenditure incurred was justified. It was very gratifying to us to receive so many commendatory letters and messages from employers of labor and citizens generally in regard to the help supplied them, and we were particularly pleased with the many letters received from the men and their wives, testifying to the assistance the Bureau rendered those who could not with any degree of success help themselves.

REGARDING FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

We are of the opinion that our work would be facilitated if the Council would define our functions and, as the result of our experience, we venture to suggest the following:

- (a) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as the agency to regulate all forms of social service undertaken by the City itself, or supported either in part or as a whole by City funds.

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- (b) The Social Service Commission shall seek to co-ordinate the work of all charitable societies in the City as far as it is possible, bringing the force of public opinion to bear so as to reduce and prevent unnecessary duplication.
 - (c) The endorsement of the Social Service Commission shall be recognized in the community as necessary to give standing to public solicitation of funds for charitable purposes.
 - (d) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as its adviser with respect to any new forms of social service proposed to be undertaken by the City and with respect to applications of charitable or philanthropic organizations for civic aid, and the Commission and the Board of Control shall keep in close touch with each other with respect to all forms of social service work.
 - (e) The Social Service Commission shall act as a clearing house for information of all sorts with respect to the activities of all charitable agencies in the City.
 - (f) The Social Service Commission shall, from time to time, make suggestions to the Board of Control and the Council as to any new forms of social service which it deems necessary in working out a constructive and definite plan for meeting the City's social obligations.

In conclusion, we feel without exception that our report would be incomplete without mention of the intelligent devotion to the work shown by our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Edwin Dickie, and his loyal corps of assistants.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Social Service Commission.

R. S. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, April 26th, 1915.

LIST OF APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto whose work has been approved by the Social Service Commission to April 1st, 1915:

Aged Men's Home	51 Belmont Street.
Aged Women's Home	55 Belmont Street.
Boys' Home	339 George Street.
Children's Aid Society	229 Simcoe Street.
Creche	374 Victoria Street.
Church Home for the Aged.....	78 Oxford Street.
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities	218 Simcoe Street.
Central Neighborhood House.....	84 Gerrard Street West.
Canadian Free Library for the Blind..	Annette Street.
Danforth Nursery	859 Carlaw Avenue.
Evangelia Settlement	Queen and River Streets.
East End Day Nursery	28 River Street.
Girls' Home	229 Gerrard Street East.
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	West Lodge Avenue.
House of Industry	Elm and Elizabeth Streets.
House of Providence	Power Street.
Haven	320 Seaton Street.
Home for Incurable Children.....	152 Bloor Street East.
Infants' Home and Infirmary.....	21 St. Mary Street.
Jewish Day Nursery and Children's Home	218 Simcoe Street.
Nursing at Home Mission	76 Hayter Street.
Nursing Mission	55 Beverley Street.
National Sanitarium Association, and Toronto Free Hospital for Con- sumptives	
Old Folks' Home	178 University Avenue.
Ontario Society for the Reformation of Inebriates	249 Huron Street.
Protestant Orphans' Home	344 Dovercourt Road.
Preventorium	Yonge Street and Sheldrake Ave.
Prisoners' Aid Association	114 Jarvis Street.
Queen Street East Day Nursery.....	1575 Queen Street East.
Samaritan Club	
St. George's Society of Toronto.....	
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.....	
St. Vincent's Infants' Home.....	58 Sackville Street.
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1830 Queen Street West.
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society	25 Shuter Street.
Salvation Army	James and Albert Streets.

Toronto Women's Patriotic League...	
Toronto Industrial Refuge.....	43 Belmont Street.
Toronto Humane Society	197 McCaul Street.
Toronto Relief Society	
Toronto Star Fresh Air Fund.....	
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund.....	
University Settlement	95 Peter Street.
Victor Home for Women	341 Jarvis Street.
Victorian Order of Nurses	281 Sherbourne Street.
Willard Hall for Girls	22 Gerrard Street East.
West End Creche	197 Euclid Avenue.
Working Boys' Home	Church and Gould Streets.

Following are statements showing statistics on work and the financial condition of the several institutions and organizations receiving civic grants.

The value of the property occupied by the institutions is approximately \$1,550,000. The receipts for the past year show the following:

Public contributions	\$114,324 22
Civic grants	132,161 40
Government grants	48,358 76
Inmates and beneficiaries	84,628 99
Miscellaneous	69,802 04

This information covers the Maintenance Accounts only, and is exclusive of hospitals.

NURSING ORGANIZATIONS.

NURSING AT HOME MISSION.

76 Hayter Street.

"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and nurses	24	Number of persons cared for during year	1,538
		Number of persons cared for at Dispensary	4,443

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Nov. 1st, 1913	\$ 127 17	Maintenance, including salaries and wages	
Donations	1,584 56	of \$2,259.58	\$5,933 63
Patients	3,571 90		
City grant	650 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,933 63		\$5,933 63

ASSETS.

Value of property	\$22,750 00
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LIABILITIES.

Outstanding accounts	\$ 325 00
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55 Beverley Street.

"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

STATISTICS ON WORK.		
Salaried officers and nurses	12	Number of persons cared for during year.....
		1,107

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
Cash on hand, Nov. 1st, 1913.....	\$ 116 23	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$1,015.95
City grant	\$ 200 00	
Contributions	783 32	
Patients	1,620 30	
Reserve Fund	350 00	
Dividend from gas stock.....	250 00	
Bank interest	41	
Working party	94 30	
Women's Disp. for Nurse.....	9 00	
Toronto Ry. Co., tickets.....	51 50	
Pound and Piece Day.....	19 00	
Havergal Coverley Club.....	150 00	
	<hr/>	
	3,527 83	Cash on hand, Nov. 1st, 1914.....
	<hr/>	
	\$ 3,644 06	
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,644 06

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

281 Sherbourne Street.

"To give the poor the benefit of trained nursing at a nominal fee, or for nothing, if unable to pay for it."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Number of nurses 16 Number of persons cared for during year 2,458

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
Patients	\$ 5,140 00	Overdraft, Dec. 31st, 1913..... \$ 1,119 13
City grant	500 00	Total, including salaries and wages of \$5,563. 12,314 45
Public contributions	4,011 70	
Rent of Spadina Avenue house.....	114 00	
Overdraft, Dec. 31st, 1914.....	\$ 9,765 70	
	3,667 88	
	\$13,433 58	\$13,433 58

ASSETS.

Real estate \$25,000 00

WILLARD HALL FOR GIRLS.

22 Gerrard Street East.

“To help young women who bear a good record, but who are without friends in the City.”

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Number of employees	2	Number of persons receiving benefit during year ending June 30th, 1914	206
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Public contributions	\$ 425 50	Maintenance, including salaries of \$535.25...	\$1,934 85
City Council	500 00		
Provincial Government	200 00		
Inmates	348 21		
Employment Bureau	52 00		
Union donations	92 25		
Surprise Soap Company	15 00		
Deficit paid by Toronto Unions.....	301 89		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,934 85		\$1,934 85

THE VICTOR HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

341 Jarvis Street.

"To rescue girls who are young in sin and whom it is hoped a Christian home and influence will win, and to fit them for earning their living as competent workers in households."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees	2	Number cared for free	211
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	232	Number paying	21
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem... 44½c.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Cash on hand, June 30th, 1913.....		\$ 74 28	Maintenance, including salaries of \$630.....	\$3,764 25
Public contributions	\$ 738 50		Laundry expense	141 99

3,875 12 Cash on hand, June 30th, 1914.....

43 16

\$3,949 40

\$3,949 40

ASSETS.

Value of property	\$10,151 00
Furniture and furnishings	3,700 00 approx.
	<hr/>
	\$13,851 00

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

55 Belmont Street.

"To provide a home and care for the aged."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	19	Number cared for free	7
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	129	Number paying	122
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem... 50½c.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....		Maintenance, including salaries and wages	
Public contributions	\$ 632 17	of \$4,923.97	\$19,631 69
City Council—			
1913	\$200 00		
1914.	200 00		
	400 00		
Provincial Government	2,555 07		
Inmates	16,844 00		
Miscellaneous	3 70		
		Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	951 48
		\$20,583 17	\$20,583 17

ASSETS.

Land and building	\$89,297 75
Furniture and furnishings	8,708 01
Cash balance, maintenance account.....	951 48
Cash balance, building account.....	14,025 88
	\$112,983 12

LIABILITIES.

See Toronto Industrial Refuge statement.

AGED MEN'S HOME.

51 Belmont Street.

"To provide a home and care for the aged."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salariéd officers and employees.....	10	Number cared for free.....	6
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	57	Number paying	51
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	59c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Public contributions	\$ 1,388 25	Deficit, Oct. 1st, 1913	\$ 623 61
City Council, 1913.....	\$ 200 00	Maintenance, including salaries and wages	
1914.....	200 00	of \$2,890.30	8,585 86
Provincial Government	400 00		
Inmates	1,036 00		
Refunds	5,801 47		
	3 45		

Deficit, Oct. 1st, 1914	\$ 8,629 17
	580 30

\$ 9,209 47

\$ 9,209 47

ASSETS.

Land and building	\$62,210 00
Furniture and furnishings	4,565 09
Balance, Sept. 30th, building account.....	2,908 27

\$69,683 36

LIABILITIES.

See Toronto Industrial Refuge statement.

OLD FOLKS' HOME.
178 University Avenue.

"To provide a home and care for the aged."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees 7 Number of persons receiving benefit during year... 34

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income.

Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....
Public contributions and bequests. \$3,018 50
City Council 200 00
Provincial Government 736 75
Inmates 3,081 65
Endowment 106 35
Sale of stock 1,269 30

Expenditure.

\$ 135 79 Maintenance, including salaries and wages
 of \$1,728.25 \$8,497 71

8,412 55 Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914..... 50 63

\$8,548 34

\$8,548 34

ASSETS.

Land and buildings \$27,500 00
Furniture and furnishings 2,000 00
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914..... 50 63

\$29,550 63

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

78 Oxford Street.

"To provide a home and care for the aged."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salariatd employees	5	Number cared for free.....	3
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	22	Number paying	19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....		Maintenance, including wages of \$866.74.....	\$4,538 65
Public contributions	\$ 918 50		
City Council	350 00		
Inmates	2,874 00		
Provincial Government.....	583 80		
	<hr/>	Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	288 12
			<hr/>
			\$4,826 77

THE CO-OPERATIVE BOARD OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

218 Simcoe Street.

“To furnish relief to the Jewish poor.”

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Approximate number of families receiving benefit during year 250

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Civic grant	\$ 350 00	Deficit, Nov. 1st, 1913	\$ 111 76
Star Fund	150 00	Cash relief, rents, etc.	5,909 51
From the four Societies comprising Board..	7,568 84	Groceries	1,187 01
Donations	51 00	Coal	677 65
Refunds	42 40	Milk	195 13
Junior Benevolent	30 00	Boots	180 90
		Starters in business	264 00
	\$8,192 24	Stationery	13 75
Deficit, Nov. 1st, 1914.....	347 47		
	\$8,539 71		\$8,539 71

ASSETS.

Main building	\$40,000 00
New wing	60,000 00
Cottage Hospital	7,000 00
Laundry	3,000 00
Investments on account of endowment	45,502 72
Cash on hand, Oct., 1914	3,010 45
	<hr/>
	\$158,513 17

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid accounts	\$ 2,105 80
Net value of Endowment Funds and surplus	156,407 37
	<hr/>
	\$158,513 17

* \$4,000 repaid loan from Maintenance Account for furnishings, and \$3,000 transferred to Building Committee, for further equipments.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANTS' HOME.

58 Sackville Street.

"Home for unfortunate girls with their infants, for deserted mothers with their children, and for homeless children under five years of age."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried employees	8	Number cared for free	428
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	500	Number paying	72
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	28c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income.

Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....	
Public contributions	\$3,136 00
Civic grant	1,600 00
Provincial Government	1,236 26
Inmates	4,825 00
Other sources	841 30
	<hr/>

Expenditure.

\$ 158 12	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$1,850.23	\$11,793 53
11,638 56	Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	3 15
	<hr/>	
\$11,796 68		\$11,796 68

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid accounts, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	\$2,716 28
--------------------------------------	------------

JEWISH DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

218 Simcoe Street.

"The care of poor and needy Jewish children."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried employees	4	Average number of children in Home per diem..	28
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

January 1st, 1914, to November 1st, 1914.

Income.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1914.....	
Subscriptions and donations.....	\$1,306 60
Bazaar and Garden Party.....	1,052 42
Busy Bees Raffle	53 95
Inmates and beneficiaries.....	193 60
Miscellaneous	14 24
	<hr/>

Expenditure.

\$ 282 94	Maintenance, including wages of \$719.35.....	\$2,901 12
2,620 81	Cash on hand, Nov. 1st, 1914.....	2 63
		<hr/>
\$2,903 75		\$2,903 75

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	\$54,000 00
Laundry equipment	6,500 00
Furniture and furnishings	4,000 00
Bank balance for:	
Repairs	840 10
General trusts, Pollard bequest	500 00
Goods on hand	325 00
Maintenance	26 53
	<hr/>
	\$66,191 63

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

43 Belmont Street.

"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salariéd employees and inmates	28	Number cared for free	93
Number of persons receiving benefit during fiscal year	96	Number paid	3
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	50c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Laundry	\$8,536 17	Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1913	\$3,681 29
Sewing	69 23	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$2,373.10	11,248 33
Inmates	145 00	Laundry, including salaries and wages of \$2,125.45	7,214 39
Civic grant, 2 years	1,000 00		
Government grant	1,956 99		
Collections and donations	2,386 73		
Interest, Pollard trust	58 75		
Interest, Alcorn trust	48 00		
Proceeds from recital	336 58		
Miscellaneous	23 76		
	\$14,561 21		
Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1914	7,582 80		
	\$22,144 01		\$22,144 01

ASSETS.

Land	\$28,875 00
Building, including new laundry building	46,322 00
Laundry machinery and equipment.....	5,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	4,088 88
Four shares of Bank of Montreal.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$84,685 88

* LIABILITIES.

Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1914, Maintenance Account, Industrial Refuge	\$7,582 80
Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1914, Maintenance Account, Aged Men's Home	580 30
Outstanding accounts <i>re</i> new laundry and refuge buildings	3,918 09
Balance mortgage (5%)	44,000 00
Balance mortgage (6%)	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$61,081 19

* Liabilities on three Belmont Homes.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE.

West Lodge Avenue.

"Reclaiming the guilty and protecting the feeble-minded."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaries employees	2	Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	16c.
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	234		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Public contributions	\$ 250 00	Maintenance, including wages of \$c50	\$13,823 05
Civic grant	700 00		
Provincial Government	3,688 30		
Inmates	25 00		
Laundry	9,107 00		
Deficit for year	52 75		
	<hr/>		
	\$13,823 05		\$13,823 05

THE CRECHE.

374 Victoria Street.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	9	Number of persons receiving benefit from Oct. 1st, 1913, to Oct. 1st, 1914.....	26,006
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MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

(May 1st, 1913, to September 30th, 1914).

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, April 30th, 1913.....	\$ 2,200 00	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$2,613	\$8,414 43
Civic grant	2,712 62		
Collections and subscriptions	2,755 25		
Mothers' fees	701 95		
Women's fees	11 00		
Members' fees	57 14		
Sundries		Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1914.....	1,012 56
			\$9,426 99

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	\$54,600 00
Bank balances:	
Building Fund, Sept. 30th.....	215 04
Maintenance account, Sept. 30th.....	1,012 56
	<hr/>
	\$55,827 60

THE EAST END DAY NURSERY.

28 River Street.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salarted employees	7	Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	18c.
Average daily attendance	75		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1914.....		\$ 550 69	Maintenance, including salaries and wages
Public contributions	\$1,223 66		of \$1,860.32
Civic grant	900 00		
Women's fees	1,794 15		
School collections	1,040 00		
Sales	137 52		
	<hr/>	5,095 33	Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1915.....
			<hr/>
		\$5,646 02	

\$5,646 02

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1915.....	\$ 475 70
Land and building	12,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	1,661 39
	<hr/>
	\$14,137 09

THE QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY.

1575 Queen Street East.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	4	Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	18c.
Average daily attendance	27		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1913.....		Maintenance, including salaries and wages	\$1,780 89
Civic grant	\$400 00	of \$773.75	
Donations	612 91		
Fees	563 52		
Bank interest	7 83		
Proceeds from Party.....	204 38		
	<hr/>	Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1914.....	460 24
			<hr/>
			\$2,241 13
			<hr/>
			\$2,241 13

THE WEST END CRECHE.

197 Euclid Avenue.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees	8	Number of children receiving benefit from January 1st, 1914, to September 30th, 1914.....	10,443
		Days' work procured for women.....	7,254

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(January 1st, 1914, to September 30th, 1914).

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1914.....		\$ 160 74	Maintenance, including salaries and wages
Public contributions	\$1,983 74		of \$1,149.96
Civic grant	550 00		
Inmates	920 55		
Interest	4 05		
Rebate, water rates	5 00		
House Committee	14 00		
		3,477 34	Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1914.....
			588 54
		\$3,638 08	\$3,638 08

ASSETS.

Permanent:

Value of building	\$21,232 45
Real estate at cost	9,381 90
New furniture at cost	1,362 26
Old furniture	400 00
	<u>\$32,376 61</u>

Liquid:

Mortgage	\$5,777 50
Campaign Fund, due 1915	50 00
Cash on hand, October 30th	312 17
Unexpired insurance	100 00
	<u>6,239 67</u>
	<u>\$38,616 28</u>

LIABILITIES.

Bank loan	\$5,500 00
Loan, per Mrs. Thomas	1,000 00
	<u>\$ 6,500 00</u>
Present worth	32,116 28
	<u>\$38,616 28</u>

DANFORTH NURSERY.

859 Carlaw Avenue.

“To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners.”

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees	4	Average daily attendance	20
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	19c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1913.....	\$ 245 43	Maintenance, including salaries and wages	
Civic grant	\$400 00	of \$594.75	\$1,707 04
Public contributions	405 10		
Beneficiaries	506 25		
Rummage sale	39 25		
Bazaar	399 61		
		Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1914.....	288 60
			\$1,995 64

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

344 Dovercourt Road.

"The care of orphans, fatherless and motherless children, between the ages of three and twelve."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salariéd officers and employees	14	Number cared for free	76
Number of persons receiving benefit during year...	249	Number paying	173
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	21½c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, May 31st, 1913.....	\$2,297 90	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$3,806.80	\$15,416 75
Public contributions	\$2,981 50	T. Eaton Co. Deposit Account.....	500 00
Civic grant	1,000 00	Deposits to Savings Account.....	4,173 65
Provincial Government	1,255 80		
Inmates	3,117 29		
Bequests	2,387 30		
Rentals	96 00		
Interest	6,933 98		
	<u>17,771 87</u>		

Withdrawal from Savings Account.....	\$20,069 77	
	875 30	Cash on hand, May 31st, 1914.....
		854 67

\$20,945 07

ASSETS.

(September 30th, 1914).

Land and buildings	\$80,505 00
Furniture and furnishings	9,116 10
Savings Account	2,839 26
	<u>\$92,460 36</u>

THE BOYS' HOME.

339 George Street.

"For the training and maintenance of destitute boys."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	9	Number being cared for free.....	16
Number of persons receiving benefit during year...	164	Number paying	148
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	33c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1913.....		\$ 984 81	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of
Public contributions	\$3,321 72		\$2,964.82 and extraordinary repairs of \$50. \$10,517 48
Civic grant	1,350 00		
Provincial Government	835 70		
Inmates	2,263 50		
Interest	2,446 44		
Rebates	4 41		
		10,221 77	Cash on hand, September 30th, 1914.....
			689 10

\$11,206 58

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	\$65,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	8,000 00
Cash in Bank—	
Capital Account	\$4,214 03
Maintenance Account	689 10
	4,903 13
	\$77,903 13

THE SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

1830 Queen Street West.

"To shelter homeless and neglected children."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried employees	28	Number being cared for free	257
Number of persons receiving benefit during year...	451	Number paying	194
		Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	27c.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....	\$5,311 54	Food of all kinds	\$ 8,845 55
Civic grant	\$3,300 00	Salaries and wages	4,781 60
Government grant	1,480 26	Other expenses	11,262 08
J. J. Kelso, Wards.....	292 00		
St. V. de Paul C. A. S.	186 36		
Other Munic. for Wards.....	419 84		
Inmates	2,911 48		
Donations, bequests	14,174 43		
Sales, sewing, etc.	495 66		
		Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	3,682 34

\$28,571 57\$28,571 57

ASSETS.

Real estate	\$300,000 00
Buildings	101,500 00
Stock	670 00
Beds and bedding	3,500 00
Furniture	4,400 00
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	3,682 34
	<u>\$413,752 34</u>

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME.

Church and Gould Streets.

"To provide a good home for homeless boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, and to find them suitable employment."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	8	Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem..	50c.
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	99		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income.

Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1913.....			
Public contributions	\$ 252 94	Maintenance, including salaries and wages of \$2,179.21	\$7,791 04
Civic grant	\$1,514 00		
Provincial Government	600 00		
Inmates	275 16		
Endowment	5,177 69		
	51 70		
	<hr/>		
	7,618 55	Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1914.....	80 45

Expenditure.

\$7,871 49

ASSETS.

Land and building	\$26,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	2,000 00
Endowment Fund	13,122 48
Cash on hand, maintenance	80 45
	<hr/>
	\$41,202 93

ASSETS.

No. 229 Simcoe Street	\$43,321 58
Bronte property	18,546 98
Furnishings (229 Simcoe St.)	4,245 02
" (Bronte)	1,275 54
Buildings (Orillia)	478 67
Farm equipment	9 65
Imperial Bank, Special Account	5,819 92
" " Main Account	879 11
	<hr/>
	\$74,576 47

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

25 Shuter Street.

"To protect dependent and neglected children as by law provided."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees	4	Number of persons coming through Juvenile Court.	494
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	689		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1913.....	\$ 65 03	Total
Public contributions	\$ 424 87	\$2,476 52
Civic grant	1,500 00	
Inmates	56 75	
Endowment	25 00	
Other sources	800 00	
	2,806 62	Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1914.....
		395 13
	\$2,871 65	
		\$2,871 65

THE HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN.

152 Bloor Street East.

"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and sixteen years, afflicted with any incurable disease."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	14	Number cared for free	24
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	37	Number paying	13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....	\$ 2,216 58	Maintenance Account, including salaries and wages of \$4,012.49.....	\$ 8,644 34
Public contributions	\$5,566 44	Alterations and improvements.....	516 12
Civic grant	350 00	Mortgage investments	1,200 00
Provincial Government	188 28	Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	3,114 79
Inmates	1,253 13		
Endowment	1,000 82		
Estates	2,200 00		
Cot endowments	700 00		
	<u>11,258 67</u>		

\$13,475 25

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	\$30,000 00
Furniture	3,000 00
Mortgage investments	12,500 00
Cash balance, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	3,114 79
	<u>\$48,614 79</u>

ONTARIO SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

249 Huron Street.

"To promote reformation of inebriates by scientific treatment linked with moral and religious influences."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers	2	Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	171
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1913.....	\$ 1,311 57	Salaries	\$ 2,220 00
Civic grant	\$ 200 00	Hospital	361 22
Public contributions	2,141 37	Other expenses	434 11
Provincial Government	500 00		
Beneficiaries	43 00		
	<hr/>	Cash on hand, Oct. 1st, 1914.....	1,180 61
			<hr/>
			\$4,195 94

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

114 Jarvis Street.

"Reformation of prisoners, aiding them on discharge, and assisting their families when in need."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees.....	8	Number of women and girls aided through Bellamy	
Number of prisoners (men) aided during year....	1,565	Home during year	535

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Government grant	\$2,500 00	Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1913.....	\$ 177 61
Civic grant (\$500 special)	1,000 00	Aid to prisoners and families.....	1,136 03
County grants	220 00	Bellamy Memorial Home maintenance, in-	
Subscriptions	377 00	cluding salaries of \$730 and aid to	
Aid returned	395 50	women and girls of \$787.36.....	2,453 18
Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1914.....	2,523 62	Prisoners' Aid Association maintenance, in-	
		cluding salaries of \$2,426.66.....	3,249 30
	<hr/> \$7,016 12		<hr/> \$7,016 12

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

25 Augusta Avenue.

"The reclamation of fallen women."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried employees	6	Number from Toronto	117
Number of persons receiving benefit during year..	162		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1913.....		\$ 24 64	Total, including salaries of \$1,903.25.....
Public contributions	\$ 46 30		
Civic grant	500 00		
Government grant	1,001 31		
Inmates	445 50		
Laundry	10 38		
Sewing	1,516 28		
Food donated	432 00		
Board (officers)	990 35		
Sundries	64 95		
<hr/>		5,007 07	
Loan from headquarters		483 69	Cash on hand, Sept. 30th, 1914.....
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$5,515 40	\$5,515 40

THE SALVATION ARMY PRISON DEPARTMENT.

James and Albert Streets.

"The helping of discharged prisoners, also visiting the prisoners in jail."

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Salaried officers and employees ..	3	Cost of prisoners' meals and beds.....	\$ 476 55
Men given employment	1,155	Cost of food supplied to prisoners' families...	201 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(October 1st, 1913, to October 1st, 1914).

Income.

Public contributions	\$ 698 69	Total, including salaries and wages of	
Civic grant	500 00	\$2,666.50	\$5,308 45
Provincial Government	2,500 00		

Deficit met from other Salvation Army Funds

\$3,698 69

1,609 76

 \$5,308 45

 \$5,308 45

TORONTO RELIEF SOCIETY.

Elm and Elizabeth Streets.

“To obtain and dispense assistance for the really needy, and to investigate all cases of distress reported to it.”

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Number of persons receiving benefit during year	Families helped with rent	134
(196 families)		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand, May 1st, 1913	\$ 125 41	Total	\$2,643 22
Civic grant	\$1,000 00		
Public contributions	1,345 36		
Star Fund	200 00		
Refund	5 00		
	2,550 36	Cash on hand, May 1st, 1914	32 55
	<hr/>		
	\$2,675 77		<hr/>
			\$2,675 77

TORONTO WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

559 Sherbourne Street.

This is an emergency organization called into existence owing to the war, and was established as a clearing house for Red Cross supplies, for soldiers' comforts, and Belgian Relief, also to help the unemployed during the war through a free employment bureau, workrooms, the creation of work, and emergency relief.

Aside from the Red Cross supplies, soldiers' comforts, and Belgian Relief departments, which were self-sustaining, work was carried on in five other departments for which subscriptions and donations to December 31st, 1914, were \$3,408.37, and grant from the City, \$2,000.

STATISTICS ON WORK.

Government Work Room.

(Sept. 22nd to Dec. 31st).

Revenue	\$4,680 68	Expenditure	\$4,166 69
Total number of individuals employed.....	129		
Average number per diem	10		

Doll Work Room.

(Oct. 27th to Dec. 31st.)

Revenue	\$538 27	Expenditure	\$1,420 97
Total number of individuals employed	98		
Average number per diem	27		

Knitting Department.

(January, 1915, only.)

Revenue	\$80 56	Expenditure	\$390 00
---------------	---------	-------------------	----------

Total number of individuals employed.....	104
---	-----

Employment Bureaus.

(Sept. 7th to Dec. 31st.)

Expenditure	\$397 32
-------------------	----------

Total registration	1,775
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Positions obtained	772
--------------------------	-----

Not including 106 who found employment in League Work Rooms.

Emergency Relief.

(Sept. 7th to Dec. 31st.)

Revenue	\$627 18	Expenditure	\$510 39
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Number of individuals assisted	780
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ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO

FOR THE YEAR

1915

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FOR THE YEAR

1915



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Not by... but by...

ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the Board of Control, and Members of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the fourth annual report of the Social Service Commission, covering the period between January 1st and December 31st, 1915. Looking back over the year's work, we are able to say that not only is there increased interest in common-sense methods of giving, but that at last there is a decided trend on the part of private philanthropy to adopt those methods for its own. At the risk of being considered mercenary we must point this out. If charity organization should become an established fact in Toronto, the burden hitherto borne by the City will be materially lightened; for real social workers have the utmost distaste for the relief of temporary need by tax-raised poor funds. The section of this report on Out-door Relief ought to appeal very strongly to the man who fixes the tax rate and to the man who pays it. *Not*

In 1915 we held twenty-six regular meetings and at a number of these we were waited upon by deputations representing various social activities. In addition to the regular meetings your Chairman gave a large number of personal interviews to those who desired to place before us their views on many questions bearing on social work in Toronto. *How*

CIVIC GRANTS.

The sums recommended as civic grants to organizations are determined upon only after we have carefully considered in each case the character and extent of the work of an organization, its efficiency, its economy, its financial condition, the interest of its own members as evidenced by the financial aid they give and the attitude of the organization toward co-operation with others by use of the Confidential Exchange to prevent misdirected, expensive, harmful effort. We long since came to the conclusion that the greatest expenditure of money insures in no sense the greatest good of the community. The correctness of this conclusion has been demonstrated frequently in our experience, but perhaps at no time more clearly than when this year the total of grants applied for, to which in all fairness we had to refuse our recommendation, actually exceeded the cost of the Commission's office for the past year. *Did*

INVESTIGATIONS.

See record of the matter
Our records show a total of 6,791 families. Twenty-three were referred to our office by the Board of Education, and fifty-four were brought to our attention by the Mayor and members of the City Council. *which*

We have in this department five trained social workers, one of whom has been responsible for the investigations carried on by the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association since the war began. Three are located in the office of the Neighborhood Workers' Association and one is responsible for investigations of institutional cases.

The institutional worker investigated 385 cases, and made 535 calls and visits for institutions.

Family rehabilitation is the special work of the three Field Secretaries of the Social Service Commission and during two months of this year 247 families were investigated with the only purpose of making the families self-supporting.

In our report for 1914 we referred to the part taken by the Commission in the matter of investigating applications coming under the Patriotic Fund. Our chief worker is still in charge of this division of the organization and through her discriminating sympathy, her devotion to the work and her training has rendered very acceptable service. The officers of the Fund appreciate the manner in which our part in the distribution is being accomplished and have been good enough to compliment the Commission on having a department so well equipped to do this delicate and important work. A more detailed statement of this part of the work may be obtained from published reports of the Patriotic Fund.

THE ENDORSATION CARD.

We believe we may state that this feature of our work has become indispensable. Business men and citizens in general frequently telephone our office regarding this or that organization because its collector cannot show our endorsement of its work. In one morning we had inquiries from four different business men about the same society—a society we could not endorse. Charitable agencies which have gathered large sums annually for many years have had to fall into line in this matter because people who have been habitual contributors for years now demand the Commission's card before they subscribe one dollar. Endorsement is granted on the following terms:

1. The organization shall fill a need not already well filled by an existing organization and not capable of being thus filled.
2. The organization must be doing a work the value of which is commensurate with the amount of money expended.
3. The organization shall agree to co-operate with other charitable organizations in preventing duplication of effort and in promoting economy and efficiency in administration of the charities of the City as a whole.

4. The organization must file with the Commission a copy of its annual report, including a statement showing the amount of all monies received and from what source, and the expenditure in detail; also a statement of assets and liabilities.
5. Its books must be audited yearly, and a copy of the auditor's certificate filed with the Commission.
6. The methods employed in raising funds shall be approved by the Commission.
7. The Commission will refuse endorsement when an excessive percentage is paid to collectors, or when the expenses of an entertainment are disproportionate to the receipts.
8. Organizations engaged in relief work shall agree to register their cases in the Confidential Exchange conducted by the Commission.
9. The operations of an organization and its accounts shall be open to investigation by representatives of the Commission.

The attached list contains the names of all charitable agencies who have received our endorsement to April 1st, 1916.

THE CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE.

This department has now reached a point in its development where some change in management seems expedient. The object of the Exchange, of course, is to facilitate co-operation between charitable private individuals, charitable organizations and public relief and welfare agencies, the chief beneficiaries being those who give (that is, the public in general) and those who receive (that is, the poor). This it is accomplishing so far as is possible under present conditions, but the fact is that in order to bring *all* social agencies—churches, missions, relief societies, settlements, hospitals, institutions—into active co-operation through the Exchange, a much larger annual expenditure is necessary than we, as a Commission, feel disposed to ask the City to meet. It must be borne in mind that the Confidential Exchange assists both private and public organizations and the opinion is surely reasonable that it should be managed and financed by a committee representative of the organizations that benefit and that it should stand, so far as civic aid is concerned, on the same basis as any charitable organization. We purpose allowing the Exchange to continue in operation as it is at present until we can deal with the matter of its reorganization. Arrangements looking to this end, however, would be made during the current year so that the new plan might go into force not later than January 1st, 1917.

The following table is indicative of the growth of the Confidential Exchange:

Date.	Families registered in Exchange to date.	Total registrations from all agencies to date.	Number of agencies that have registered to date.
Dec. 31st, 1913..... (2 mos.)	.....	1,098	...
May 1st, 1914.....	3,569	.....	73
Dec. 31st, 1914.....	7,847	11,641	112
Dec. 31st, 1915.....	21,862	30,043	178
Mar. 1st, 1916.....	24,366	33,632	179

The following example illustrates results of the use of the Exchange. Some months ago a mission worker telephoned the Exchange and registered a family which she had taken under her care. Not long since an organization which does similar work inquired by telephone whether anyone knew Mrs. Blank, 75 Blank Street, and on consulting the file it was found that this was the mission worker's family. The second organization learned of the previous inquiry and promptly telephoned the mission worker. The latter was very much surprised to hear that the family had applied elsewhere as she was prepared to have all need met until they were again able to help themselves. *Results: There was no interference with the mission worker's plan for putting the family on its feet. The second organization saved the time of an investigator, car fare and possibly several grocery orders.*

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

In 1914, at the request of the City, we undertook the reorganization of outdoor relief. At that time we were instructed to confer with charities of the City and to report on the general opinion as to the form such a re-organization should take. As a result of the plan then formed and adopted we now have a secretary in each of the three main divisions of the Neighborhood Workers' Association—the offices in the East and West Districts having been in operation prior to January 1st, 1915, while the North office was opened in October last. In 1915 a total of 3,413 cases passed under the hands of the secretaries. The greater part of the year they spent in developing (in accordance with the plan) latent possibilities for good case work that may exist in small social agencies, leaving the final disposition of families to them. The volume of work to be done, of course, precluded all real constructive case work on the part of our secretaries themselves. Toward the close of the year, however, with the period of great poverty past, it became apparent that a change of policy was necessary in the interests of efficient prevention. To give relief and at the same time not to try to prevent re-

currence of the need only helps to increase poverty, and to do this constructive work the time of the secretaries should be spent on the field in close touch with the families. An arrangement was entered into, therefore, with the House of Industry, by which the Field Secretaries were personally to analyze the difficulties of as many House of Industry families as possible with the view of making each case self-supporting. From December 1st, 1915, to January 15th, 1916, 886 families were thus referred to the secretaries from the House of Industry, and, while it is evident that this work cannot be covered at once, if during the next six months 300 of these families can be put on a self-supporting basis, the City will be well repaid for its expenditure. To support 300 families costs the City, according to figures from the House of Industry, \$4,050.00 per annum.

Indicative of the value of rehabilitative methods in civic poor relief is the experience of Buffalo. During fifteen years the decrease of pauperism in Buffalo was as follows:

Number of families assisted—

June 30th, 1899	3,699
June 30th, 1900	2,188
June 30th, 1901	1,696
June 30th, 1902	1,296
June 30th, 1903	1,102
June 30th, 1904	1,197
June 30th, 1905	1,102
June 30th, 1906	889
June 30th, 1907	775
June 30th, 1908	1,477
June 30th, 1909	1,473
June 30th, 1910	1,058
June 30th, 1911	1,183
June 30th, 1912	1,308
June 30th, 1913	1,112
June 30th, 1914	1,671

There were two periods of financial and industrial depression, one in 1907-1908 and one in 1913-1914, but it is noteworthy that after 1900 at no time did the total of families helped during the year exceed one-half of those aided in 1898-1899, and this was in spite of a rapidly increasing foreign population. In our own case so short a time has been spent on this work that it is too soon to predict what can be gained by rehabilitative methods applied directly to our civic outdoor relief, but the following table of twenty cases—not picked instances, either—is encouraging. With the two families who voluntarily notified the House of no further need follow-up work had nothing to do, but they have been included as being among the “any twenty” used for the table.

-
- 5 families were taken off the House of Industry as unworthy and not in need;
 - 5 families are in hand and plans are developing for their self-support;
 - 4 families are left on the House of Industry for the present;
 - 2 families—circumstances had changed and no need for House of Industry help;
 - 2 families were taken off House of Industry because sons could support;
 - 2 families were taken off House of Industry, by helping to secure work.

The story of one family—a type of hundreds seeking City aid—may be told here. This family consisted of the father, mother, and several children. The father was a good workman, but chronically unemployed because of intemperance. The twelve-year-old son had been taken from school and was working in a store. The mother had lost heart and the home was ill-kept. After several visits from the worker the mother was induced to go to Judge Boyd with her troubles. The man was then brought before the Juvenile Court and the Judge had a heart-to-heart talk with him. Later he was visited by a Probation Officer, medical treatment was given him, and in one week he was back at work, the boy had returned to school, and the home has since gradually improved. Over three months have passed and the father has not lost a day's work. The value of rehabilitative method to that family is obvious, and in terms of dollars and cents we venture to say that the City also will find it of value.

The change of policy as to the work the Secretaries should do necessitated a slight alteration in Clause 7 of the original plan for the distribution of outdoor relief. The Neighborhood Workers' Council have agreed with us as to the necessity for the change, realizing that at present our secretaries will do their work much more effectively by being on the field instead of in their offices.

Family rehabilitation, of course, is the object of charity organization. Other good is incidental. A strong society works steadily toward this point, relief of physical need and saving of time, money and effort by use of an exchange being cost and by-product respectively in the business of rebuilding character. No member of such a society works against other members, but all work together as in the case previously cited where the social worker, the Juvenile Court, the school inspector and a medical agent co-operated to restore normal conditions in that home. We feel that careful, constructive work on House of Industry cases during this year should result in financial saving to the City and a revival of its former independence in many a family now receiving civic aid.

THE POOR OF OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

A few weeks ago a deserted wife with three children came to Toronto from what we shall call the town of S——. At once an attempt was made to put the children into "Homes" and in this way our worker got the case. After hearing the story the worker telephoned the Mayor of S——, who substantiated the woman's statement, adding that people in S—— had personally helped her for some time, but there was so little work to be had that everyone thought she would be better off in Toronto where the children could be put in "Homes" and she could get work.

"Did you understand," asked the worker, "that it will cost the town of S—— seven dollars and a half per month for each of those children?"

The Mayor was very much surprised and demanded to know when that became the law.

"It has always been the law," he was informed. "It never has been enforced before."

The children are not yet in institutions, but we are watching the case for it is extremely likely that the woman will become dependent. Friends are helping her at present.

Judging by returns from our history forms we fear that more than one small town official is in need of similar enlightenment. For instance, there are children in institutions, for whose maintenance nothing has been promised and whose parents do not even live in Toronto. The question of maintenance of such children should be taken up by institutional Boards at the time they are admitted.

TORONTO'S INSTITUTIONS USED BY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

Information taken from the history forms of children in twelve institutions on December 31st shows conclusively that outside municipalities are not bearing the burden of the maintenance of inmates coming to Toronto and entering institutions. The percentage of children whose parents are living outside of Toronto is as large as in 1914.

To what extent the city and private charity support inmates who are a direct charge on outside municipalities is not known exactly. Investigations of inmates in rescue homes show that a large percentage do not belong in Toronto, but have come to the City, some within a few days, others within a few months of their application for admittance to an institution. Naturally, persons in difficulty seek to cover their mistakes and misdeeds by coming from the small village or town to a large city; one's wrong-doings do not loom large in a city, while to the people of a village they are of extreme importance. This year the Commission will procure all possible data to fix responsibility for maintenance of every inmate.

CASUALS.

The problem of caring for casuals this year, though not as difficult as in former years, still deserves notice. As we have said before, in our opinion many of the casual class should not be a charge on the City for the reason that they are quite able to pay their way. A daily paper recently reported that the police searched an American who had asked to spend two nights in one week in a station house. They found \$28 on him. This sort of fellow will never be eliminated until there is thorough investigation of every case and a satisfactory work test. Casuals from other countries should be deported and arrangements should be made to return those from other municipalities to their homes.

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS OR "HOMES"—THEIR FUNCTIONS.

The true purpose of an institution is to furnish shelter for the child during an emergency in the family. Under no circumstances should it be allowed to take the place of home and parents permanently. From the time of our appointment our efforts have centred about child-sheltering institutions and we have ever urged the expediency of rearing children in a normal home environment. Children's institutions exist only to give emergency shelter.

Statistics taken from twelve Children's Institutions give the following data:

The number of children in institutions on December 31st, 1915, was 904.

Comparing 1915 with 1914 there were 69 fewer children in Children's Institutions at the end of the year.

Birthplaces of Children.

Toronto.	416 or 46%
Ontario (outside Toronto)	124
Canada.	606 or 67%
British Colonies (outside Canada)	7
British Isles	124 or 14%
Foreign countries	45 or 5%
Facts unrecorded	122 or 13%

Birthplaces of Parents.

Number of mothers whose birthplaces were recorded.	349
Toronto.	18
Canada (not including Toronto)	115
British Isles.	160
British Colonies	3
Foreign countries	53

Number of fathers whose birthplaces were recorded.....	251
Toronto.....	19
Canada (not including Toronto).....	67
British Isles	106
British Colonies	4
Foreign countries	53

Of the total parents recorded 63 per cent. were born outside of Canada and 44½ per cent. were born in the British Isles.

Occupations of Parents.

This information was obtained in 247 cases in regard to mothers. Of this number 199 were engaged in domestic occupations, 35 were factory or needle workers, and 13 were in clerical positions.

Among 262 fathers of children, whose occupations were shown, laborers numbered 77; soldiers, 12; cabmen, teamsters and drivers, 8. The total is made up of 55 other occupations and trades.

Removals of Children.

In 1915 removals of children from twelve children's institutions as recorded on disposal forms were as follows:

Total number of children removed from institutions.....	992
Returned to parents	586
Returned to relatives	56
Placed in foster homes.....	93
Sent to hospitals	55
Transferred to other institutions.....	70
Removed by Children's Aid Societies.....	19
Removed by Juvenile Court	1
Placed at service	12
Removed by death	89
"Left of their own accord".....	11

Infant Mortality.

Cause of Death.	Breast	Bottle Information		Totals.
	fed.	fed.	not given.	
Marasmus.	9	10	7	26
Convulsions.	7	2	5	14
Immaturity (at birth)	1	2	..	3
Gastro-enteritis. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Meningitis.	2	..	..	2
Bronchitis.	1	..	1	2
Peritonitis.	1	..	..	1

Cause of Death.	Breast		Bottle Information	
	fed.	fed.	not given.	Totals.
Septicaemia.	1	..	3	4
Rachitis. . . . .	..	1	..	1
Pneumonia.	9	2	9	20
Toxaemia.	2	..	..	2
Colitis.	3	1	1	5
Acute gastritis	1	..	..	1
Chronic asthma	1	..	..	1
Congenital idiocy . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Malnutrition.	1	..	..	1
Syphilis.	2	..	..	2
Accidental suffocation	1	..	..	1
	42	20	26	88

Of the 26 children about whom information as to feedings was not given:

Foundlings (probably bottle fed)	6
Children whose mothers' addresses were given as "City" or some point outside Toronto	9
Children whose mothers could not enter with them (4 in hospital; 2 in jail; 1 insane; 1 dead—presum- ably bottle fed)	8
Children admitted with mothers (presumably breast fed)	3
	26
Children breast-fed according to histories	42
Children presumably breast-fed	3
	45
Children who were bottle-fed according to histories	20
Children presumably bottle-fed	23
	43

1914—Deaths of bottle-fed babes in 5 institutions, 70 per cent. (of all deaths).

1915—Deaths of bottle-fed babes in 5 institutions, 49 per cent. (of all deaths).

MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN—CHILD PLACING.

Under date of February 16th the following communication was received from the Board of Control:

"His Worship the Mayor stated that it has been brought to his attention that institutions within the City caring for juveniles kept such as inmates beyond a reasonable time.

"His Worship moved that the foregoing matter be referred to the Social Service Commission with a request that the said Commission investigate carefully conditions in the several institutions of that character in the City and submit a report showing as follows:

- “(1) The length of time it is customary to retain such inmates, citing particular instances, if any, where in their opinion such inmates have been retained beyond a reasonable period of time.
- “(2) To declare the policy of the Commission in relation to such cases, and to advise if they have power to make and enforce regulations governing such cases, and if not, stating reasons why.
- “(3) To make any recommendations the Commission may deem advisable on each and every one of such institutions, and to advise what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the situation.”

In reply the Social Service Commission forwarded the following report and recommendations:

During a period of two years, the Social Service Commission have investigated the family histories of children in the various Children's Homes and Orphanages and the facts are as follows:

That normal children removed from their parents on account of a family emergency and placed in an institution, remain long after the emergency has been tided over;

That children of widows who might remain in the family are kept during their period of childhood in the institutions because the mother can pay a pittance toward their support (though children belonging to this class can be kept with their mothers through private effort);

That children whose parent or parents are living, but are irresponsible, are gradually forgotten by the parents and are left practically deserted, not only are robbed of their own home but of the right to a foster home;

That normal, bright children are obliged to live and study side by side with abnormal and defective children;

That the institutions in thus housing normal children year after year who might be returned to their homes, placed for adoption, or placed in foster homes, are losing sight of their only function, viz.: to shelter and protect a child during a short period while its own home is unfit, or until such time as a better home can be found;

That three months' careful study of the needs of a child committed to an institution and the same careful study of the details of its home give ample time to determine whether or not the child should be returned, adopted, or placed in a foster home;

That there is no limited time for a child to remain in an institution, and the following examples are cited:

No.	Sex.	Length of Time		Particulars.
		in Institutions.		
1.	Male	9½	years	There is no information on file regarding this child. No relatives or friends visit him. He is a normal, healthy child.
2.	"	9	"	It is supposed that his father is living. No friends or relatives visit him. He is a normal, healthy boy.
3.	"	8	"	No details of parents. Normal, bright boy.
4.	"	5½	"	Parents are both dead. Normal, bright boy.
5.	"	8	"	Normal, bright boy. Father is in penitentiary, and whereabouts of mother is unknown.
6.	"	6	"	Parents are separated; both are living. Child is a normal, bright boy.
7.	Female	3	"	Mother is dead and father deserted. The child is a bright, normal child.
8.	"	3	"	Father is dead and mother has deserted. The child is normal and bright.
9.	"	1	year	Mother is dead; father has deserted. Child is normal and bright.
10.	"	1	"	Deserted by both parents.

After consideration of the foregoing facts the Social Service Commission are unanimously agreed that a change of method in granting money to the various Children's Homes and Orphanages is a vital necessity, and beg to recommend:

That grants to the following Children's Institutions for the year 1916 be paid on a basis of twenty-five cents per capita per diem:

Infants' Home, St. Mary Street;
 St. Vincent's Infants' Home;
 St. Mary's Infants' Home, Bond Street and Wilton Avenue;
 Girls' Home;
 Boys' Home;
 Protestant Orphans' Home.
 Sacred Heart Orphanage;
 Jewish Children's Home.

That the following classes of children be placed on the per capita per diem payment basis:

1. Children whose parents' whereabouts are not known.
2. Children whose parent or parents are in jail or on probation.
3. Babes wilfully deserted by their mothers.
4. Illegitimate children deserted by their mothers.
5. Children who have neither father nor mother living.

That the names, ages and addresses of a sufficient number of children to absorb the grant calculated on the per diem basis, be forwarded to the Social Service Commission, and that additional names be furnished to keep the number as originally stated.

That the vouchers for payment of maintenance of such children be presented monthly to the Social Service Commission by each institution (except the Infants' Home, St. Mary Street, which is already on a per diem basis), not more than six months' maintenance for any one child to be paid unless particular facts are presented showing why the City should continue payment.

That the histories of children whose names, ages and addresses appear on the vouchers from the institutions above named be carefully investigated by the Social Service Commission, whose responsibility it will be, in co-operation with the proper authorities, to determine from a history of each child whether the child should be returned to its own home, should be placed for adoption, should be placed in a foster home, or should remain in the institution, and that the Social Service Commission, working with the proper authorities, be responsible for the carrying-out of the plan in the case of each child over whom the City has control.

If your Board approve of the policy as set forth the Social Service Commission are of the opinion that sufficient power is given to bring it into effect, and in order to prove its value to the children concerned, the institution and the City, the Commission are willing to undertake the work for this year, if so authorized by your Board, and beg to recommend as follows:

That your Board advise each of the several Children's Institutions receiving a civic grant that such grant is made under the provisions of this plan;

That each and every institution admitting illegitimate children be instructed to report immediately to the Morality Department all facts it may have in order that steps may be taken to locate the responsible parties;

That the City Relief Department report the names and addresses of every applicant for a Hospital City Order to the Morality Department immediately on the birth of an illegitimate child and co-operate with that department in securing maintenance from the parents when possible;

That each and every institution admitting children be instructed to report every new admission immediately to the Confidential Exchange so that a complete family record may be secured by each institution in any way dealing with the family.

The Board of Control has recommended the adoption of the foregoing report.

In this whole matter of child-welfare there is no denying the fact that, to quote Judge Lindsay, "there can be no real protection, no real justice for the child, until justice is done the home." And this will not be obtained without careful interlocking effort on the part of the Juvenile Court, the Children's Aid Societies, child-sheltering societies and those social agencies who are working for family rehabilitation.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Available statistics on this subject are too meagre to enable us to draw conclusions as to either causes or remedies. As in the case of poverty, which was formerly deemed unavoidable, we have been content hitherto to accept conditions and to deal with the wreckage with no attempt at prevention, very much to our own detriment as a community. The following facts, gleaned from the history records of five infants' institutions in 1915, merely indicate the need for reform:

- (a) Illegitimate children in these institutions on December 31st, totalled 140—over 61 per cent. of the inmates.
- (b) Illegitimates admitted during 1915 numbered 168.
- (c) Illegitimate children who died in 1915 numbered 59—approximately 66 per cent. of all deaths in these institutions.
- (d) Mothers with babes in institutions, for whom nothing was paid, totalled 98, which means that 98 fathers have been relieved of all responsibility. In two other cases the mothers had been admitted with their babes and the fathers have been made to pay.
- (e) There were 49 children whose mothers came to Toronto at various times up to nine months before the birth of the child and two others whose mothers' residence in Toronto was not stated, but whose fathers lived in "Ontario." Of these 51 children, 38 had been admitted without payment, the mother being with the child in 36 cases. Apparently, *over one-third* of this problem is sent to us from outside points.

- (f) There are still some illegitimate children admitted without their mothers on promise of certain monthly or quarterly payments. In 1915, however, none were taken on the one-payment plan—that is, a payment made by interested persons so as to relieve both parents of further responsibility. Either arrangement is unjust to the child, the parents and the institution.
- (g) The mothers of 80 (over 57 per cent.) were domestics.
- (h) Two children, fourteen years of age, entered “Homes” as mothers of illegitimate babes. Five of the unmarried mothers were sixteen years of age and under, while among the fathers we find boys of eighteen and nineteen.

At present the law is such that the man is free, practically, while the woman bears the burden for both. In many instances the power provided under the “Act respecting the Support of Illegitimate Children” is not invoked either by the woman or by the institution that shelters her in an effort to fix the responsibility where it belongs, the result being that the mother deserts at the earliest possible moment, while the child becomes a public charge and after a time is adopted. (In 1915 ninety-three children were so disposed of by the Children’s Aid Societies and Children’s Institutions.) Moral suasion is frequently brought to bear on the man, but if this fails and the woman or the institution does not care to incur the expense of an action at law (which may be lost), he is relieved of all consequences of his immorality. Some time ago in New York State illegitimacy became so acute a problem that it could not be ignored, and they now have a law under which the father of an illegitimate child must give bonds for its support to the Overseer of the Poor or undergo imprisonment.

For the coming year we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of uniting the efforts of the various institutions in order to obtain sufficient data for the formulation of a policy which will have prevention for its chief aim.

PRISON WORK.

Requests from the Rescue Homes dealing with Police Court cases and from other organizations co-operating with the several penal and reformatory institutions for both men and women have necessitated investigation into prison work in Toronto. The statistics are as follows:

	1915.	1914.
Prisoners receiving aid.....	2,493	3,464
Meals given.	12,756	34,713
Pieces of clothing given.....	379	1,600
Prisoners placed in situations.....	303	1,542
Number of lodgings supplied.....	4,498	14,966

The activities of the private organizations carrying on this Police Court work for men and women are doing a valuable work and one which lessens the burdens of the City. In passing it is well to note that during 1915 the criminal statistics of the Police Department show a decided decrease. The total number of persons arrested or summoned during 1914 was 39,816; in 1915, 36,489—a decrease of 3,327. Nine per cent. of the total adult population of the City of Toronto were before the Police Court in 1915. Adding to this the records of the Juvenile Court for the same period, which total 2,061, eight per cent. of the total population were before the Courts.

If war has produced a condition which lessens crime, surely peace may yet devise a means of prevention. The investigations in the histories of inmates of rescue homes, refuges, etc., impress upon the Social Service Commission the urgent need for more thorough and scientific methods in dealing with women offenders.

The institutions themselves realize, more definitely this year than before, the need for complete histories and follow-up systems which will prevent waste of effort. In few cases have institutions dealing with this class of women adequate information on which to base their decisions. An investigation of the histories of eighty of these women shows that 77 per cent. belong to municipalities outside Toronto.

It is safe to estimate that of the total number of such women cared for by the charitable public of Toronto 75 per cent. do not legally belong to Toronto, and the City should not be called upon to carry the burdens of other municipalities.

In connection with rescue work for women we recommend the following:

1. That complete investigation and examination of each woman be made before disposal, instead of the present haphazard method of "speaking for" a woman.
2. That a competent officer and physician decide whether a woman should go to a reformatory, rescue home, or to the various organizations now dealing with such cases.
3. That each rescue home, refuge, or any other private body dealing with Police Court cases keep a careful investigation of past history, home environment, etc.
4. That a careful selection of women to be released on probation be made in order to lessen the number of "repeaters."

NURSING ORGANIZATIONS.

For some time it has been recognized that there is a necessity for centralization of the work done by nursing organizations in the way of social

service. Recently a Central Committee was appointed, representative of the various nursing interests in the City, whose function it is to arrange a University course in public health nursing. The plan as approved by the Committee will be presented to President Falconer of the University of Toronto and we have reason to believe he will give it a sympathetic hearing.

We anticipate that this course, if established, can be depended upon to bring about a much-needed result—centralization of public welfare nursing. There is at present no co-operative interest between our organizations as far as their work is concerned, but by the time the hundred trained nurses now thus engaged have been specially equipped for their duties there will be so wide-spread a recognition of the value of co-operation that the problem of harmonizing nursing interests will have solved itself automatically.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

During 1915, owing entirely to the war, and to the great demand on the Government, the Toronto Local Council of Women in a large measure dropped its efforts to secure funds to carry on the work for the year. Its plans to obtain the necessary legislation will be taken up again as soon as the pressure of the war is over.

Quetelet, the Belgian scientist, is credited with the following: "Whether the people are more or less developed, more or less robust, depends in large measure on the government." Government of every kind in Canada is about to enter on difficult times and particularly is this true of the relation between municipal government and the poor. Close, sympathetic co-operation between all branches of public welfare and private philanthropy cannot come too soon, not that we are averse to friendly rivalry between social agents. It may serve a good cause, but there is no room for jealousy nor is this any time for it. In view of the fact that when the war ends we will have in our midst hundreds of maimed men, most of whom will be only partially able to support themselves and their families, we should now strain every effort toward proper organization of both public and private resources that we may be prepared to meet our post-bellum problems without needless confusion and loss of time.

The programme of work which we have mapped out for the Commission in 1916 includes the following:

- (1) Development of a policy touching civic responsibility for children in child-sheltering institutions.
- (2) Development of more thorough and scientific method of dealing with women offenders in rescue homes.
- (3) Procuring of sufficient data on illegitimacy, looking to effective co-operation along this line.

- (4) Procuring of information sufficient to fix the responsibility of maintenance for inmates in institutions.

This, together with the usual investigations for endorsement and other purposes, will keep our staff fully occupied for the year.

One member of the staff, Miss H. M. McMurrich, volunteered in December last for hospital work at the front and is now occupying a responsible position at a base hospital close to the trenches "somewhere in France." A thoroughly qualified and self-sacrificing woman, she, we are sure, will be able to do much to lighten the burden of the many who will pass through her hands.

We desire, in conclusion, to place on record our appreciation of the diligent and intelligent service given during the year by the several members of the staff.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission.

R. S. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, April 27th, 1916.

LIST OF APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto whose work has been approved by the Social Service Commission to April 1st, 1916:

Aged Men's Home.....	51	Belmont Street.
Aged Women's Home.....	55	Belmont Street.
Boys' Home	339	George Street.
Children's Aid Society.....	229	Simcoe Street.
Creche.	374	Victoria Street.
Church Home for the Aged.....	78	Oxford Street.
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities.	218	Simcoe Street.
Central Neighborhood House.....	84	Gerrard Street West.
Canadian Free Library for the Blind.		Annette Street.
Danforth Nursery	859	Carlaw Avenue.
Evangelia Settlement		Queen and River Streets.
East End Day Nursery.....	28	River Street.
Girls' Home	229	Gerrard Street East.
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....		West Lodge Avenue.
House of Industry.....		Elm and Elizabeth Streets.
House of Providence.....		Power Street.
Haven.	320	Seaton Street.
Home for Incurable Children.....	152	Bloor Street East.
Infants' Home and Infirmary.....	21	St. Mary Street.
Jewish Children's Home.....	218	Simcoe Street.
Julia Greenshield's Home.....	178	University Avenue.
Nursing at Home Mission.....	76	Hayter Street.
Nursing Mission	55	Beverley Street.
National Sanitarium Association, King Edward Sanatorium for Consump- tives, Queen Mary Hospital for Con- sumptive Children, Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.		
Ontario Society for the Reformation of Inebriates	249	Huron Street.
Protestant Orphans' Home.....	344	Dovercourt Road.
Preventorium.		Yonge St. and Sheldrake Ave.
Queen Street East Day Nursery.....	1575	Queen Street East.
Samaritan Club		
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.....		
St. George's Society of Toronto.....		
St. Mary's Infants' Home.....		Bond Street and Wilton Avenue.
St. Vincent's Infants' Home.....	58	Sackville Street.
Sacred Heart Orphanage.....	1830	Queen Street West.
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society.	25	Shuter Street.

Salvation Army—

Rescue Home for Women.....	95 Bellevue Avenue.
Receiving Home for Women.....	297 George Street.
Prison and Police Court Work for Men.	
Toronto Women's Patriotic League...	
Toronto Industrial Refuge	43 Belmont Street.
Toronto Humane Society	197 McCaul Street.
Toronto Relief Society	
Toronto Star Fresh Air Fund.....	
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund.....	
University Settlement	95 Peter Street.
Victor Home for Women.....	341 Jarvis Street.
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	281 Sherbourne Street.
Willard Hall for Girls.....	22 Gerrard Street East.
West End Creche.....	197 Euclid Avenue.
Working Boys' Home.....	Church and Gould Streets.

Following are statements showing statistics on work and the financial condition of the several institutions and organizations receiving civic grants.

This information covers the Maintenance Accounts only, and is exclusive of hospitals.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Elm and Elizabeth Streets.

Report for Year ending March 31st, 1916.

Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Chairman; Mr. Charles T. Stark, Secretary;
Mr. J. Harry Patterson, Treasurer.

"To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto, and to grant assistance to the casual poor."

Number of employees, 15. Salaries, \$7,895.74.

Number aided during year: Inmates, 337, average cost, 23¾ cents per capita per diem; families assisted, 2,002, average cost, \$14.34; casual poor, 2,725, cost, 4½ cents per meal.

Number of investigations made, 5,185; number of applications for relief refused, 961.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Civic grant	\$110,000 00	Deficit	\$68,381 03
Government grant	2,529 06	Inmates	16,040 50
Interest	1,770 22	Outdoor relief	28,697 46
Rents	160 00	Casual poor	6,292 54
Public contributions	1,161 50	Tenant taxes and repairs.	248 73
Inmates	605 50		
Other sources	83 05		
Deficit	3,350 93		
	<u>\$119,660 26</u>		<u>\$119,660 26</u>

Value of real estate, \$125,000; value of investments, \$17,810.

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, Power Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: Superior, Assistant Superior, and Secretary.

"Caring for the destitute and aged poor."

Number of employees, 11. Salaries, \$4,378.18.

Number aided during year, 841; number paying or partly paying, 88; number free, 753. Average cost of maintenance, 38 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$605 60	Maintenance	\$65,121 08
Civic grant	17,000 00		
Government grant	11,857 86		
Inmates	12,154 50		
Life support	5,000 00		
Donations, bequests	6,230 07		
Picnic	7,118 56		
Other sources	3,684 96		
Deficit	1,469 53		
	<u>\$65,121 08</u>		<u>\$65,121 08</u>

THE NURSING AT HOME MISSION, 76 Hayter Street.

Report for Year ending October 31st, 1915.

Mrs. W. M. Peacock, President; Mrs. John Turnbull, Secretary; Miss Bickell, Treasurer.

"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

Number of employees, 24. Salaries and laundry, \$2,450.38.

Number aided during year, 2,518; number paying or partly paying, 806; number free, 1,712. Number of obstetrical cases, 2,302.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Donations	\$1,895 46	Total	\$5,723 65
Beneficiaries	2,884 50	Cash on hand	6 31
Legacies	200 00		
Civic grant	750 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,729 96		\$5,729 96

THE NURSING MISSION, 55 Beverley Street.

Report for Year ending October 31st, 1915.

Mrs. Griffith Thomas, President; Mrs. W. T. Ramsay, Secretary; Miss Ridout, Treasurer.

"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

Number of employees, 11. Salaries, \$1,080.90.

Number aided during year, 664; number paying or partly paying, 487; number free, 177. Number of medical cases, 141; number of obstetrical cases, 447.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$276 51	Total	\$3,576 47
Public contributions.	1,307 47	Cash on hand	64 78
Beneficiaries	1,335 40		
Dividend	250 00		
Sundries	2 97		
Reserve	468 90		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,641 25		\$3,641 25

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES, 281 Sherbourne Street.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

W. J. Gage, Chairman; A. R. Capreol, Hon. Treasurer.

"To give the poor the benefit of trained nursing at a nominal fee, or for nothing, if unable to pay for it."

Number of employees (nurses), 27. Salaries, \$5,497.72.

Number aided during year, 1,635; number paying or partly paying, 1,398; number free, 237. Number of medical cases, 276; number of obstetrical cases, 1,110.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Public contributions	\$7,163 68	Deficit	\$3,362 88
Beneficiaries	5,108 54	Total	12,791 35
Civic grant	1,500 00		
Rent	346 14		
Deficit	2,035 87		
	<u>\$16,154 23</u>		<u>\$16,154 23</u>

Value of real estate, \$19,655.40.

THE WILLARD HALL FOR GIRLS, 22 Gerrard Street, East.

Report for Year ending June 30th, 1915.

Mrs. F. C. Ward, President; Mrs. J. M. Redmond, Secretary; Miss Lottie F. Harris, Treasurer.

"To help young women who bear a good record, but who are without friends in the City."

Number of employees, 2. Salaries, \$435.50.

Number aided during year, 246; number paying or partly paying, 192; number free, 54.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Civic grant	\$400 00	Maintenance	\$1,466 92
Public contributions	221 50		
Inmates and beneficiaries . .	417 65		
Employment Bureau	45 00		
Adv. in report	15 00		
W. C. T. Unions	89 95		
Deficit, met by Board	277 82		
	<u>\$1,466 92</u>		<u>\$1,466 92</u>

VICTOR HOME FOR WOMEN 341 Jarvis Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Rev. S. W. Dean, Superintendent; G. H. Wood, President; George Edwards, Secretary; R. C. Hamilton, Treasurer.

"City mission and church extension work, to rescue girls who are young in sin and whom it is hoped a Christian home and influence will win, and to fit them for earning their living as competent workers in households."

Number of employees, 4. Salaries, \$1,000.00.

Number aided during year, 196; number paying or partly paying, 8; number free, 188.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$36 08	Maintenance	\$4,274 32
Civic grant	400 00	Extraordinary repairs	1,677 41
Government grant	468 51		
Inmates	1,537 66		
Property	300 00		
Public contributions	1,021 00		
Methodist Union	848 32		
Laundry	830 71		
Sewing	194 01		
Deficit	315 44		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,951 73		\$5,951 73

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, Belmont Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, President; Mrs. R. C. Tibb, Secretary; Mrs. James Litster, Treasurer.

"To provide a home for respectable aged women who have been left with scant means or no means at all or where friends were so situated that they could not attend to their wants."

Number of employees, 19. Salaries, \$5,071.95.

Number aided during year, 129; number paying or partly paying, 120; number free, 9. Average cost of maintenance, 50 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$952 48	Maintenance	\$19,443 42
Civic grant	200 00	Cash on hand	287 44
Government grant	1,507 87		
Inmates	16,291 05		
Public contributions	729 82		
Sundries	49 64		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$19,730 86		\$19,730 86

Value of real estate, \$62,210.00.

AGED MEN'S HOME, Belmont Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, President; Mrs. R. C. Tibb, Secretary; Mrs. James Litster, Treasurer.

"To provide a home for respectable aged men who have been left with scant means or no means at all or where friends were so situated that they could not attend to their wants."

Number of employees, 10. Salaries, \$2,801.90.

Number aided during year, 56; number paying or partly paying, 48; number free, 8. Average cost of maintenance, 60 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Civic grant	\$200 00	Maintenance	\$8,769 82
Government grant	589 26		
Inmates	5,719 95		
Public contributions	1,594 5		
Refund	21 24		
Deficit	644 83		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$8,769 82		\$8,769 82

Value of real estate, \$62,210.00.

THE JULIA GREENSHIELDS HOME, 178 University Avenue.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. A. L. Fleming, President; Mrs. R. B. Henderson, Secretary; W. P. Molesworth, Treasurer.

"To provide a home for aged and friendless women."

Number of employees, 7. Salaries, \$1,758.63.

Number aided during year, 34; all paying or partly paying. Average cost of maintenance, 57 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$50 63	Maintenance	\$7,182 17
Civic grant	200 00	Cash on hand	104 66
Government grant	724 57		
Inmates	3,489 00		
Interest on endowment	92 53		
Public contributions	2,730 10		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,286 83		\$7,286 83

Value of real estate, \$27,500.00.

THE CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, 78 Oxford Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: The Sisters of St. John, the Divine.

"To provide a home and care for the aged."

Number of employees, 4. Salaries, \$932.67.

Number aided during year, 31; number paying or partly paying, 28; number free, 3. Average cost of maintenance, 39 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$37 65	Maintenance	\$4,371 75
Government grant	576 52		
Inmates	2,980 00		
Public contributions	667 00		
Deficit	110 58		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,371 75		\$4,371 75

CO-OPERATIVE BOARD OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 218 Simcoe Street.

Report for Year ending October 31st, 1915.

Mrs. H. Loeser, President; Mrs. J. S. Cohen, Secretary; Mrs. N. Smith, Treasurer.

"To relieve Jewish poor."

Amount expended in cash relief, payment of rent, and starters in business, \$8,869.64.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
From societies	\$11,969 57	Deficit	\$347 37
Civic grant	1,100 00	Groceries	2,677 37
Refunds	131 80	Coal	1,318 53
Donations	500 00	Milk	463 02
		Starters in business	110 28
		Stationery	11 00
		Cash relief, rents, etc.	8,759 36
		Cash on hand	14 44
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$13,701 37		\$13,701 37

INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, 21 St. Mary Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. Wm. Boulton, President; Mrs. Fletcher Snider, Secretary; Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell, Treasurer.

"To receive and care for destitute or otherwise helpless children under four years of age committed to its care either by individuals or by any municipality in the Province of Ontario, and to maintain such infants as may be admitted with their mothers."

Number of employees, 13. Salaries, \$3,526.50.

Number aided during year, 407; number paying or partly paying, 314; number free, 93. Average cost of maintenance, 26 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$3,010 45	Maintenance	\$14,964 47
Public contributions	3,365 75	Extraordinary repairs	120 00
Civic grant	3,944 25	Cash on hand	919 89
Government grant	1,795 82		
do special	500 00		
Inmates	711 25		
Estate and mortgage	300 00		
Santa Claus cot	50 00		
Interest	2,312 34		
Other sources	14 50		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$16,004 36		\$16,004 36

Value of real estate, \$110,000.00; endowments, \$45,554.86.

ST. MARY'S INFANTS' HOME, Bond Street and Wilton Avenue.

Report for Nine Months ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: Misericordia Sisters.

"To care for deserted infants one year and under, for children confided to the institution by parents or guardians."

Number of employees, 2. Salaries, \$720.00.

Number aided during nine months, 133; number paying or partly paying, 11; number free, 122. Average cost of maintenance, based on nine months, 49½ cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Loan	\$3,780 00	Maintenance	\$4,340 25
Inmates	322 50		
Donations	30 00		
Other sources	35 43		
Deficit	172 32		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,340 25		\$4,340 25

THE ST. VINCENT'S INFANTS' HOME, 58 Sackville Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: Sisters of St. Joseph.

"Home for unfortunate girls with their children, deserted mothers and infants, homeless children under five years of age."

Number of employees, 7. Salaries, \$1,117.78.

Number aided during year, 347; number paying or partly paying, 48; number free, 299. Average cost of maintenance, 19 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$3 15	Maintenance	\$7,755 21
Civic grant	2,500 00	Cash on hand	10 36
Government grant	1,615 25		
Public contributions	1,557 50		
Inmates	1,507 00		
St. V. de Paul Society	87 36		
Other municipalities	174 14		
Other sources	321 17		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,765 57		\$7,765 57

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 218 Simcoe Street.

Report for Year ending October 31st, 1915.

Mrs. M. Mehr, President; Mrs. S. Helper, Secretary; Mrs. I. M. Granetstein, Treasurer.

"The care of poor and needy Jewish children."

Number of employees, 4. Salaries, \$938.52.

Number aided during year, 46. Average cost of maintenance, 28 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$2 63	Maintenance	\$2,750 51
Inmates	447 71	Cash on hand	32
Entertainments	959 09		
Public contributions	1,341 40		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,750 83		\$2,750 83

THE HAVEN, 320 Seaton Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. J. M. Oxley, President; Mrs. R. H. Ross, Secretary; Mrs. B. D. Lorimer, Treasurer.

"Intermediate reformatory work, a home for the shelter of friendless and fallen women and the children of these not eligible for the Infants' Home."

Number of employees, 12. Salaries, \$3,309.31.

Number aided during year, 200; number paying or partly paying, 170; number free, 30. Average cost of maintenance, 25 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$26 53	Maintenance	\$8,879 69
Civic grant	2,400 00	Laundry	3,778 05
Government grant	2,520 44	Returned to special repair	
Public contributions	2,133 51	fund	1,000 00
Inmates	2,436 70	Cash on hand	881 21
Endowment	19 92		
Laundry	4,931 35		
Interest	45 50		
Fire insurance	25 00		
	<u>\$14,538 95</u>		<u>\$14,538 95</u>

Value of real estate, \$54,000.00; value of investments, \$2,850.00.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, 42 Belmont Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, President; Mrs. R. C. Tibb, Secretary; Mrs. James Litster, Treasurer.

"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

Number of employees, 14. Salaries, \$4,789.15.

Number aided during year, 96; number paying or partly paying, 5; number free, 91. Average cost of maintenance, 35 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Public contributions	\$2,545 80	Maintenance	\$10,837 81
Civic grant	800 00	Laundry	7,294 69
Government grant	2,107 63		
Inmates	160 00		
Dividend, trust and estate . .	112 86		
Refund	18 58		
Sewing	26 56		
Laundry	9,726 08		
Deficit	2,634 99		
	<u>\$18,132 50</u>		<u>\$18,132 50</u>

Value of real estate, \$75,197.00.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, West Lodge Avenue.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

"Reclaiming the guilty and protecting the feeble-minded."

Number aided during year, 231; all free. Average cost of maintenance, 25 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Public contributions	\$270 00	Maintenance, including	
Civic grant	700 00	salaries of \$550	\$14,030 50
Government grant	3,786 44		
Laundry	9,260 00		
Deficit	14 06		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,030 50		\$14,030 50

THE CRECHE 374 Victoria Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Lady Moss, President; Mrs. Henry Baird, Secretary; Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Treasurer.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

Number of employees, 7. Salaries, \$1,727.10.

Average daily attendance, 64. Average cost of maintenance, 22 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$1,012 56	Maintenance	\$5,427 78
Civic grant	1,000 00	Cash on hand	490 88
Public contributions	2,209 55		
Mothers' fees	1,473 47		
Women's fees	209 42		
Members' fees	13 00		
Miscellaneous	66		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,918 66		\$5,918 66

Value of real estate, \$54,600.00.

THE EAST END DAY NURSERY, 28 River Street.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

Mrs. J. McDonald, President; Miss Marjory Rogers, Secretary; Miss M. Carlyle, Treasurer.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

Number of employees, 9. Salaries, \$1,634.64.

Average daily attendance, 80; average cost of maintenance, 19 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$493 27	Maintenance	\$3,874 70
Civic grant	900 00	Building fund	800 00
Public contributions	1,394 40	Emergency fund	25 00
School collection	219 60	Cash on hand	477 25
Sales and stable rent	131 78		
Children's fees	1,938 20		
Women's fees	94 70		
Easter donation	5 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,176 95		\$5,176 95

Value of real estate, \$12,000.00.

THE QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY, 1575 Queen Street, East.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

Mrs. C. B. Watts, President; Mrs. J. Ashbridge, Secretary-Treasurer.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

Number of employees, 4. Salaries, \$875.60.

Average daily attendance, 27. Average cost of maintenance, 17 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$460 24	Maintenance	\$1,693 12
Civic grant	400 00	Cash on hand	366 09
Public contributions	488 52		
Fees	540 85		
School collections	97 60		
Entertainment	67 00		
Schumann concert	5 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,059 21		\$2,059 21

THE WEST END CRECHE, 197 Euclid Avenue.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. George Burton, President; Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Secretary; Mrs. Campbell Reaves, Treasurer.

"To provide a home during the day for children whose mothers have to go out to work; to assist in securing day work for the mothers in need of it; and to encourage habits of thrift amongst parents and children."

Number of employees, 9. Salaries, \$1,149.96.

Average daily attendance, 67. Average cost of maintenance, 18 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$588 54	Maintenance	\$4,983 04
Civic grant	550 00	Cash on hand	527 24
Public contributions	2,440 47		
Beneficiaries	1,707 02		
Interest	14 17		
Miscellaneous	210 08		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,510 28		\$5,510 28

Value of real estate, \$20,751.05.

THE DANFORTH NURSERY, 859 Carlaw Avenue.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

Mrs. Bell, President; Miss L. Playter, Secretary; Mrs. Chinn, Treasurer.

"To care for and train the children of mothers who must become wage-earners."

Number of employees, 5. Salaries, \$646.10.

Average daily attendance, 25. Average cost of maintenance, 21 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$285 09	Maintenance	\$1,738 47
Civic grant	400 00	Cash on hand	409 57
Public contributions	231 75		
Beneficiaries	613 30		
Entertainments, etc.	617 90		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,148 04		\$2,148 04

THE GIRLS' HOME, 229 Gerrard Street, East.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. Irving Walker, President; Mrs. Andrew H. Reid, Secretary; Miss Pearl Moore, Treasurer.

"Home for girls from four to fourteen years of age whose parents are incapable of caring for them properly or are unable to support them wholly."

Number of employees, 8. Salaries, \$2,582.70.

Number aided during year, 90; number paying or partly paying, 61; number free, 29. Number of removals, 57. Average cost of maintenance, 30 cents.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash on hand	\$85 30	Maintenance	\$9,893 95
Public contributions	2,854 70	Paid back to Capital Account	1,000 00
City Council	1,250 00	Cash on hand	119 86
Provincial Government	600 72		
Inmates	2,188 75		
Donations	1,707 00		
Dividends	2,322 34		
Indenture	5 00		
	<u>\$11,013 81</u>		<u>\$11,013 81</u>

Value of real estate owned and occupied, \$36,510.00; value of investments, \$48,037.62.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, 344 Dovercourt Road.

Report for Sixteen Months ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. McMurray, First Directress; Mrs. L. L. McMurray, Treasurer; Miss Clara Y. Oates, Secretary.

"To afford relief to fatherless, motherless, and orphan children."

Number of employees, 15. Salaries, \$1,366.72.

Number aided during year, 162; number paying or partly paying, 119; number free, 43. Number of removals, 51. Average cost of maintenance, 26 cents.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash on hand	\$1,354 67	Maintenance	\$22,189 54
Public contributions	2,864 25	Improvements, paid out of	
Civic grants '14 and '15	2,000 00	current account	230 50
Provincial Government	1,171 26	Bequests—deposited savings	
Inmates	4,471 00	account	200 00
Orange contributions	437 51	Deposits in savings bank	304 50
Interest	8,409 77	Cash on hand	194 02
Rose Day	1,300 00		
Rentals	128 00		
Bequest	200 00		
Miscellaneous	232 03		
Withdrawal from Savings			
Account	500 00		
T. Eaton Co. deposit account			
overdrawn	50 07		
	<u>\$23,118 56</u>		<u>\$23,118 56</u>

Value of real estate, \$80,505.00; value of investments, \$121,300.00.

THE BOYS' HOME, 339 George Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. F. LeM. Grasett, President; Mrs. H. W. Nelson, Secretary; Mrs. Lawrence Boyd, Treasurer.

"For the training and maintenance of destitute boys."

Number of employees, 9. Salaries, \$2,973.10.

Number aided during year, 141; number paying or partly paying, 100; number free, 41. Number of removals, 64. Average cost of maintenance, 36 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$744 14	Maintenance	\$11,460 17
Collections	2,998 85	Cash on hand	1,432 50
Inmates	2,623 00		
Civic grant	1,350 00		
Government grant	639 20		
Proceeds Rose Day	1,300 00		
Sundry receipts	474 13		
Dividends	2,723 24		
Bank interest	40 11		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$12,892 67		\$12,892 67

Value of real estate owned and occupied, \$65,000.00; value of investments, \$48,278.32.

THE SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE, 1830 Queen Street, West.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Officers: Sisters of St. Joseph.

"To shelter homeless and neglected children."

Number of employees, 21. Salaries, \$4,390.50.

Number aided during year, 437; number paying or partly paying, 124; number free, 313. Number of removals, 184. Average cost of maintenance, 26 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$3,682 34	Maintenance	\$20,730 77
Civic grant	3,300 00	Extraordinary repairs	162 62
Government grant	1,604 70	Cash on hand	1,005 81
Government wards	169 60		
St. Vin. de Paul C.A.S.	233 88		
Other munic. for wards.	131 02		
Inmates.	2,950 75		
Donations, bequest	9,478 50		
Sales, sewing, etc.	348 41		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$21,899 20		\$21,899 20

Value of real estate owned and occupied, \$401,500.00.

WORKING BOYS' HOME, Church and Gould Streets.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Sir John A. Boyd, Chairman; Rev. B. W. Merrill, Secretary; Walter Gillespie, Treasurer.

"To provide a home for boys with none at all, or else impossible ones, to clothe, feed and educate them, to article them to useful trades, and to mould their characters."

Number of employees, 7. Salaries, \$2,188.96.

Number aided during year, 85; number from Toronto, 73; number from outside, 12. Average cost of maintenance, 65 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$80 45	Maintenance	\$6,922 94
Civic grant	800 00	Cash on hand	11 84
Government grant	260 80		
Public contributions	1,379 00		
Inmates	4,052 29		
Interest	362 24		
	<u>\$6,934 78</u>		<u>\$6,934 78</u>

Value of real estate, \$26,000.00; endowment, \$13,805.63.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY 229 Simcoe Street.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

J. K. Macdonald, President; A. M. Campbell, Treasurer; Wm. Duncan, Secretary.

"To attend the trial of all children under 16 years of age in the Juvenile Court; to receive and investigate complaints of alleged cruelty to or neglect of children; to receive children from parents who are unable to control them."

Number of employees, 17. Salaries, \$6,804.37.

Number of children sheltered, 1,227; number helped outside Shelter, 5,841. Number of juvenile delinquents, 839.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand, Maintenance Account	\$879 11	Miscellaneous	\$16,691 81
Cash on hand, Extension Account	5,819 92	Bronte Farm	189 87
Donations	11,893 68	Bronte buildings	1,122 97
Contribution boxes	373 09	Farm equipment	526 47
Applications for adoption	93 05	Cash on hand:	
Parents and relatives	596 88	Maintenance account	677 94
Civic grant	4,000 00	Extension account	6,005 03
Public and High Schools	1,353 40		
Donations to Extension fund	100 00		
Interest	104 96		
	<u>\$25,214 09</u>		<u>\$25,214 09</u>

Value of real estate, Simcoe Street, \$43,321.58; Bronte, \$20,148.62.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 25 Shuter Street

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

Matthew O'Connor, President; John F. Boland, Secretary; Frederick T. Walsh, Treasurer.

"To protect dependent and neglected children as by law provided."

Number of employees, 3. Salaries, \$912.00.

Cases dealt with, 570, involving interests of 714 children; number coming through Juvenile Court, 478.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$188 07	Total	\$2,341 43
Civic grant	1,500 00	Cash on hand	254 54
Membership fees and contributions	863 90		
Bequests	25 00		
Wards by friends	19 00		
	<u>\$2,595 97</u>		<u>\$2,595 97</u>

THE HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, 152 Bloor Street, East.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

Mrs. G. L. Robinson, President; Mrs. R. A. Donald, Secretary; Miss Buchan, Treasurer.

"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and sixteen years, afflicted with any incurable disease."

Number of employees, 14. Salaries, \$3,915.82.

Number aided during year, 39; number paying or partly paying, 15; number free, 24. Number of removals, 3. Average cost of maintenance, 71 cents.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$3,114 79	Maintenance	\$7,894 53
Civic grant	350 00	Extraordinary repairs	365 55
Government grant	209 52	Cash on hand	5,572 05
Public contributions	4,809 00		
Cots endowed and main'td..	2,543 22		
Estates	1,533 15		
Inmates	1,272 45		
	<u>\$13,832 13</u>		<u>\$13,832 13</u>

Value of real estate owned and occupied, \$30,000.

ONTARIO SOCIETY FOR REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES,
249 Huron Street.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

G. M. Wrong, President; Dr. Harley Smith, Secretary; R. H. Coleman, Treasurer.

"Reformation of inebriates, principally those appearing before the magistrate, by medical treatment and through the efforts of probation officer of the Society, on the man personally and in his home."

Employees, 2. Salaries, \$1,920.00.

Number of persons receiving benefit during year, 108.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$2,517 05	Salaries	\$1,920 00
Private subscriptions	2,010 00	Hospital fees and expenses	76 85
Civic grant	200 00	Cash on hand	3,284 89
Government grant	500 00		
Bank interest	54 69		
	\$5,281 74		\$5,281 74

THE SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

"Reclamation of fallen women."

Number of employees, 6. Salaries, \$1,972.00.

Number aided during year, 109; number paying or partly paying, 22; number free, 87.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$38 91	Maintenance	\$5,327 19
Donations	105 35	Cash on hand	11 43
Government grant	1,111 07		
Civic grant	500 00		
Laundry	42 40		
Needlework	1,440 82		
Girls' fees	293 50		
Food donated	470 00		
Board	1,022 85		
Refunds	82 34		
Grants from headquarters	228 12		
Sundries	3 26		
	\$5,338 62		\$5,338 62

SALVATION ARMY RECEIVING HOME FOR WOMEN, 297 George Street.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

"The reclamation of fallen women."

Number of employees, 3. Salaries, \$702.00.

Number aided during year, 94. Number paying or partly paying, 9; number free, 85.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Inmates	\$209 25	Total	\$4,025 26
Donations	18 00		
Board of Officers, etc.	1,102 59		
Salvation Army fund	2,695 42		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,025 26		\$4,025 26

SALVATION ARMY PRISON AND POLICE COURT WORK FOR MEN.

Report for Year ending September 30th, 1915.

"The helping of discharged prisoners, also visiting the prisoners in jail."

Number of employees, 3. Salaries, \$2,685.50.

Police Court statistics: Number of situations obtained, 165; number of beds given, 2,332; number of pieces of clothing given, 197; number of hours spent in Police Courts, 1,064; number of visits to Police Courts, 636.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Public contributions	\$760 80	Total	\$6,335 37
Civic grant	1,500 00		
Government grant	2,500 00		
Salvation Army fund	1,574 57		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,335 37		\$6,335 37

THE TORONTO RELIEF SOCIETY, Elm and Elizabeth Streets.

Report for Year ending April 15th, 1915.

Mrs. Forsyth Grant, President; Miss Hume, Secretary; Miss Olive J. Crawford, Treasurer.

"To obtain and dispense assistance for the really needy. It shall investigate all cases of distress reported to it and shall endeavor by consultation and co-operation with other societies to prevent imposture, etc., and shall aim at moral and spiritual improvement of those assisted."

Number of families assisted, 286; number of families for whom rent was paid, 283.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$32 55	Total	\$3,751 23
Civic grant	1,000 00	Cash on hand	53 47
Special civic grant	500 00		
Public contributions	2,266 75		
Refund	5 40		
	<u>\$3,804 70</u>		<u>\$3,804 70</u>

THE TORONTO WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE, 559 Sherbourne Street.

Report for Year ending December 31st, 1915.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, President; Mrs. H. C. Rae, Treasurer; Mrs. J. D. Daniel, Secretary.

Emergency war organization, clearing house for Red Cross supplies, soldiers' comforts, Belgian relief, etc. Operates an employment bureau for women, and in addition provides workrooms for those physically disabled for general employment.

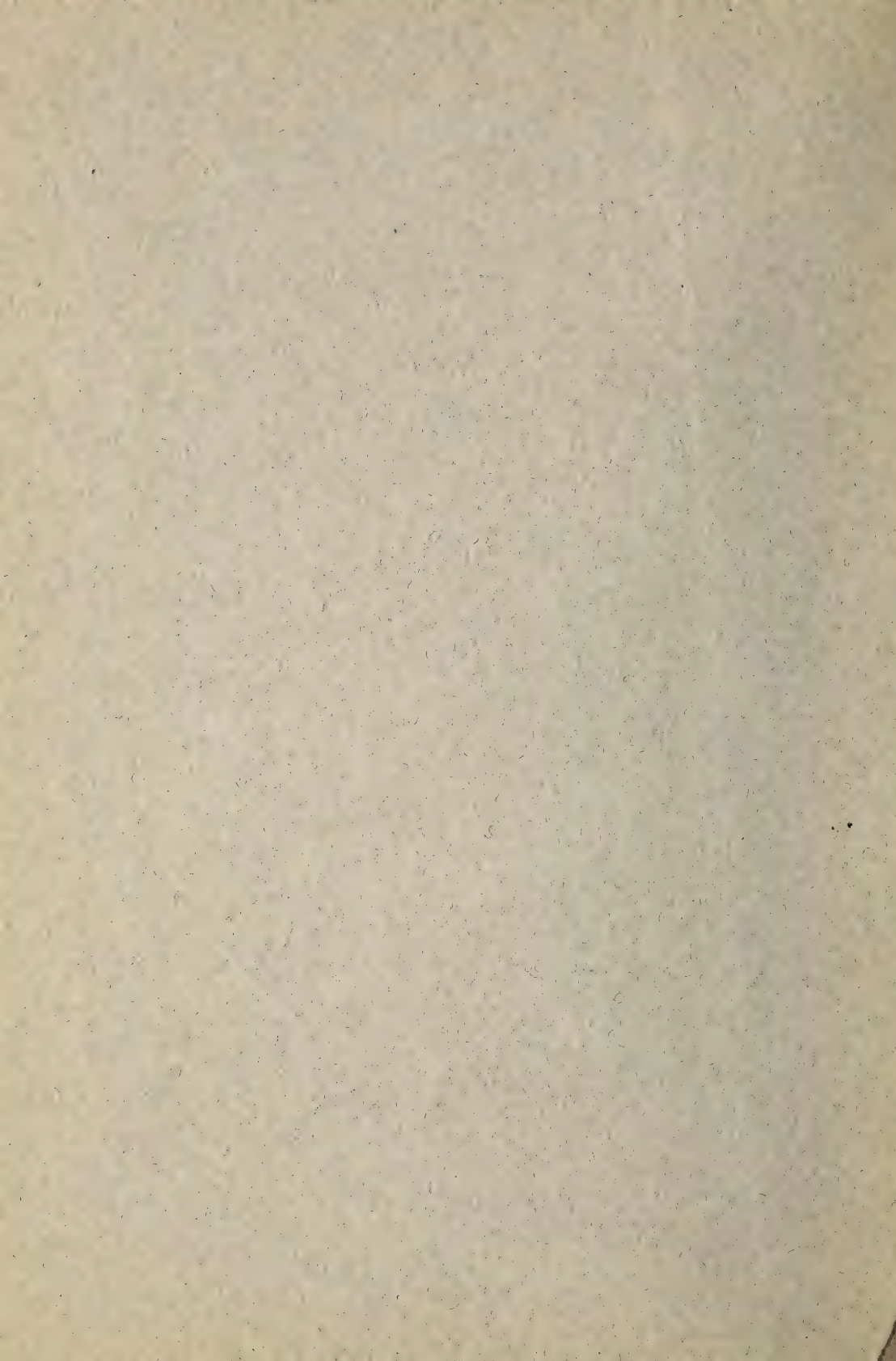
Employees, regular, 7. Salaries, \$275.00 per month.

Employment Bureau: Registrations, 3,471. Positions obtained: Permanent, 2,007; temporary, 723. Workrooms: Daily average, 72.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$2,557 85	Belgian Relief Fund	\$13,008 57
Proceeds of sales (work-rooms)	18,557 30	Red Cross	2,159 60
Civic grants	5,250 00	Soldiers' Comforts and other war disbursements	314 24
Belgian Relief Fund	12,571 18	Civic Relief Committee	502 10
Other donations	5,697 00	Work-rooms (material and wages)	23,231 81
Bank interest	4 75	General expenses	4,444 76
	<u>\$44,638 08</u>	Cash on hand	977 00
			<u>\$44,638 08</u>

End of report

ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO
FOR THE YEAR
1916



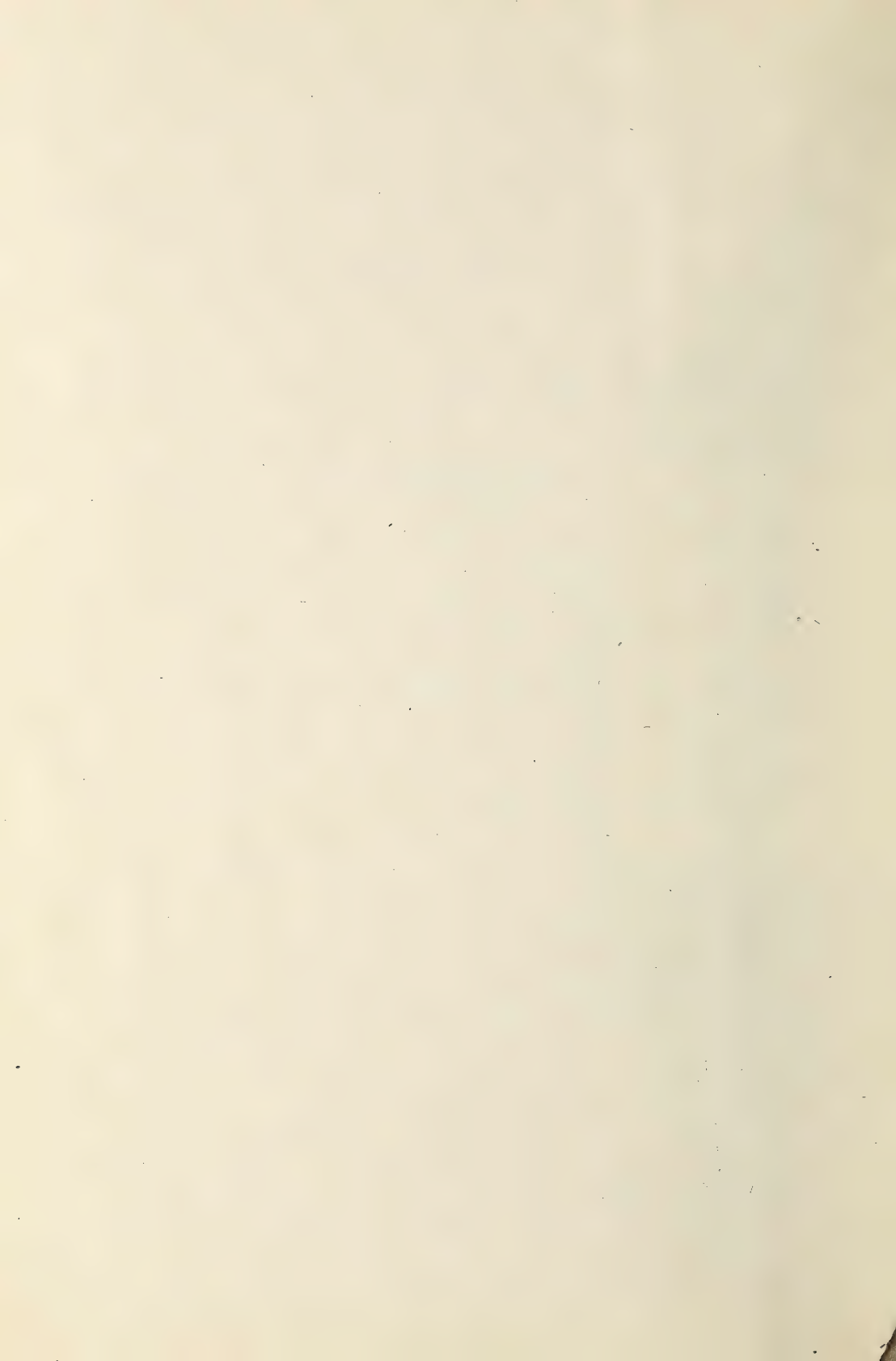
ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO



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FOR THE YEAR
1916

TORONTO :
THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED, 19 DUNCAN STREET
1917



SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

1916

R. S. Hudson

Chairman

Thomas Foster

Controller

W. H. Smith

G. A. Warburton

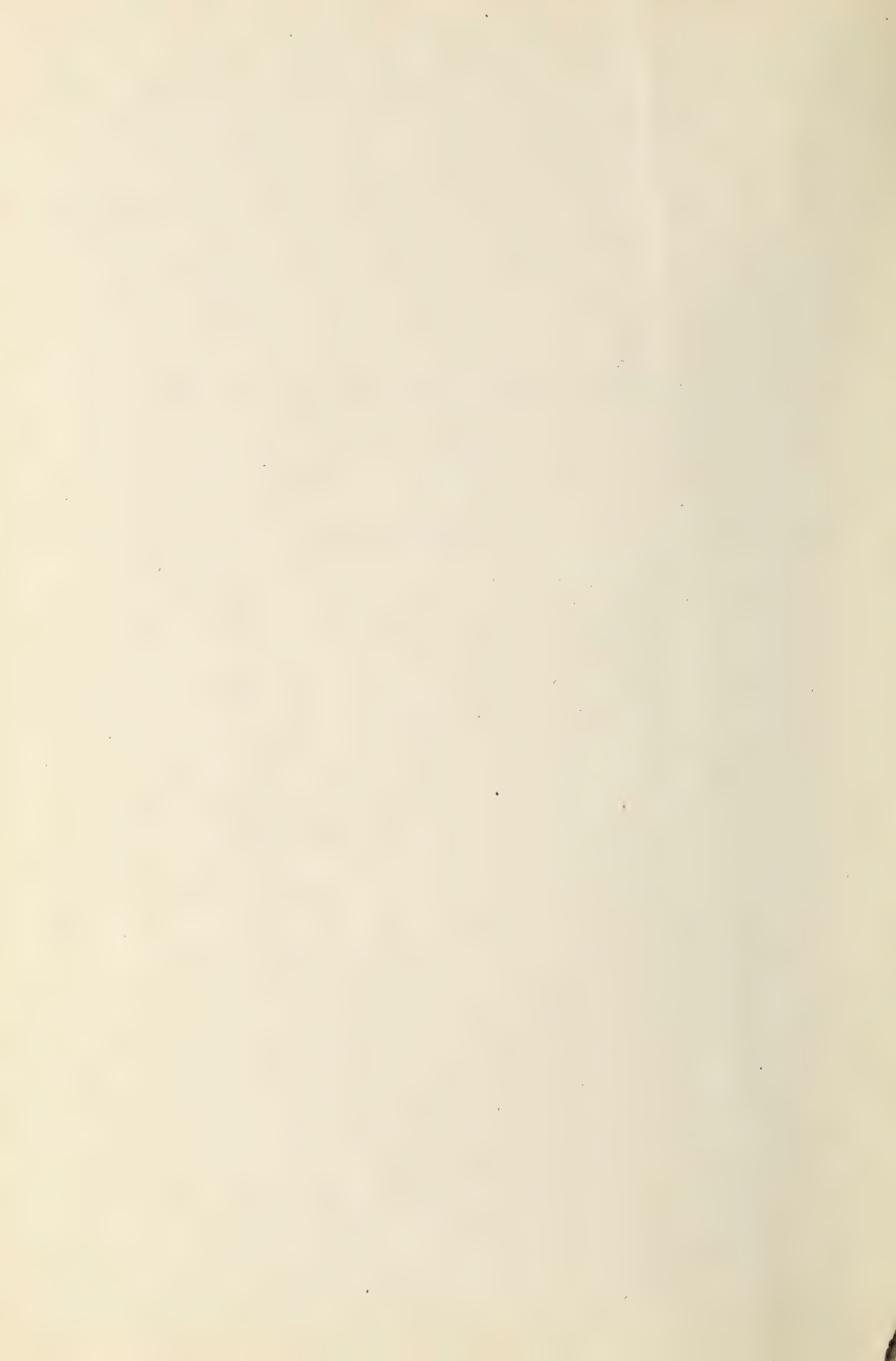
James Simpson

John A. Töry

Henry Somerville

Edwin Dickie

Secretary



ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the City Council and Members of the Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Social Service Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

For many years social service work has been hampered by lack of vision and unity because co-operation, that modern watchword of business, develops somewhat slowly in charitable work. To-day, however, the Commission is gradually laying this essential foundation of co-operation in Toronto because they know that the best way to accomplish their difficult task of dealing with human beings is to unite as firm allies all the agencies, individuals and societies interested in the community's welfare.

Social service work has been defined as work to "improve living and working conditions." This is a brief definition, but its scope is boundless. If living and working conditions are right the home or family, that simplest but most important social structure, is safe. Bad living and working conditions destroy homes, disintegrate families and make necessary our children's institutions, our refuges, rescue homes, reformatories and relief agencies. Keenly alive to this the Commission have been concerned primarily not with the institution for its own sake, but with the wrong conditions which make it necessary. During 1916 they have not, as is sometimes stated, merely allotted the City's money to institutions. Far broader work has been done in an earnest delving for causes, because they know that it is only intelligent social diagnosis which paves the road toward cure and prevention.

The functions of the Social Service Commission and its relation to the City, as well as to private organizations, are set forth as follows:

- (a) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as the agency to regulate all forms of social service undertaken by the City itself, or supported either in part or as a whole by City funds.
- (b) The Social Service Commission shall seek to co-ordinate the work of all charitable societies in the City as far as it is possible, bringing the force of public opinion to bear so as to reduce and prevent unnecessary duplication.
- (c) The endorsement of the Social Service Commission shall be recognized in the community as necessary to give standing to public solicitation of funds for charitable purposes.

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- (d) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City government as its advisor with respect to any new forms of social service proposed to be undertaken by the City and with respect to applications of charitable or philanthropic organizations for civic aid, and the Commission and the Board of Control shall keep in close touch with each other with respect to all forms of social service work.
 - (e) The Social Service Commission shall act as a clearing house for information of all sorts with respect to the activities of all charitable agencies in the City.
 - (f) The Social Service Commission shall, from time to time, make suggestions to the Board of Control and the Council as to any new forms of social service which it deems necessary in working out a constructive and definite plan for meeting the City's social obligations.

In order that the efforts of the Commission might not be dissipated by attempting to cover too large a field of work, a program was outlined at the beginning of the year and has resulted in definite advancement in the City's method of dealing with the following phases of its work:

Children in institutions and their maintenance.

Illegitimate children and their legal residence.

Women in rescue homes and the relation of rescue work to that of other institutions.

Inmates of all institutions from outside municipalities and their maintenance.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

There is a certain dangerous lure about children's institutions of the better sort. The sight of large, bright rooms and well-dressed, well-fed children makes us forget, perhaps, that these children with their bewildering variety of latent powers are being brought up in a wholesale way which in many cases means the crushing of individuality. Besides the lack of parental love and care there is an almost unavoidable lack of "motivation," of training in property rights and in the understanding of money values, which often handicaps the institution child through life. Abnormal or defective children may or may not need institutional protection, but all child welfare experts agree that, no matter how good the institution, the normal child should be in a family home. It is clear that we must concern ourselves with the reasons which bring the child to the institution since the causes may often be discovered and removed. Failing this, let us see to it that institutional care is merely a wise and good preliminary to a happy placing-out of the homeless child in the childless home.

Reasons for their Admission to Homes.

The total number of dependent children registered in Children's Institutions during the year ending December 31st, 1916, exclusive of delinquents sent by the Court 1,720

They were admitted for the following reasons:

Death of mother	248
Mother unable to support (illegitimate child)	246
Deserted	239
By father	148
" mother	51
" both parents	30
" mothers (illegitimate child)	10
Illness	219
Of mother	192
" father	16
" both parents	11
Delinquency	187
Of mother	112
" father	40
" both parents	29
" child	6
Widowhood	177
Parents insane	54
Returned wards	40
Parents separated	34
Parents dead	30
Mother feeble-minded	28
Parents feeble-minded	12
Transferred from other institutions	11
Foundlings	7
Both parents out of work	7
Low wages	4
Miscellaneous reasons	15
*Unrecorded	162

The six main causes of dependency, arranged in order of importance, are as follows:

Death of mothers	14.4%
Illegitimacy	14.3%
Desertion	13.3%
Illness in the home	12.7%
Delinquency in the home	10.8%
Widowhood	10.3%

*These children were admitted some years ago without record.

The above figures point unmistakably to the causes of dependency, several of which can be removed only by further legislation. It is evident that the deserter is costing the City and the charitable public the good round sum of approximately \$23,310 yearly. The father of the illegitimate child, who shirks his responsibility, is costing yearly approximately \$22,140. The widow pays what she can and the mother of the illegitimate babe does likewise. No amount of sympathy and no amount of money spent to care for the deserter's child, whether the child be illegitimate or not, will remedy desertion or illegitimacy.

Legal Residence.

Of the 1,720 children registered in Children's Institutions:

- 871 were in Toronto one year and more prior to admission.
- 374 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission.
- 34 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission.
- 441 no record was made.

Toronto is a mill which attracts grist from far and wide and its institutions shelter many children for whom the City is not legally responsible. The responsibility of outside municipalities for the maintenance of children is clearly defined in the Children's Protection Act, and under this statute Toronto does not need to shoulder the financial burden of outside municipalities. For instance, a family living outside Toronto loses its father by death or desertion; the mother sees in the great City a Mecca where she may hide her grief, find work for herself and opportunity for her children, or she is of less Spartan type and is attracted by its day nurseries and many charitable institutions. At any rate she comes with her little flock and finds the road uphill and food and rent distressingly expensive. The children's institution seems a solution of her difficulty, and, sometimes eagerly, often reluctantly, she allows her children to become public charges. Boards of institutions, though versed in the law, too often ignore it. In such cases this entails unjust financial burden for the City. It has also a serious social effect because it facilitates the breaking of family ties and the sapping of the mother's spirit of independence, while a careful handling of the tangled skein would often solve the mother's difficulties and set her safely on her feet.

Occupations of Parents.

Number of mothers whose occupations were recorded—515.

Domestics	318
Factory girls	56
Skilled workers	32
Charwomen	49
Professional	1
School girls	16

The total is made up of 13 other occupations and trades.

Number of fathers whose occupations were recorded—621.

Laborers	123
Soldiers and sailors	108
Professional	6
Skilled workmen	134

The total is made up of 68 other occupations and trades.

Removals of Children.

In 1916 removals of children from eleven Children's Institutions were as follows:

Total number of children removed from Institutions—907.

Returned to parents	558
Returned to relatives	50
Placed in foster homes	126
Sent to hospitals	15
Removed to boarding homes	7
Transferred to other Institutions ..	27
Removed by Children's Aid Societies	29
Placed at service	21
Removed by death	74

December 31st, 1916, the number of children in Institutions.... 813

December 31st, 1915, the number of children in Institutions.... 904

December 31st, 1914, the number of children in Institutions.... 973

A decrease in three years of 160 children in Institutions is a most hopeful sign.

Maintenance.

Under date of February 16th, 1916, the Social Service Commission was instructed by the Board of Control to report on the present policy of maintaining children in institutions.

Based on the report and recommendation of the Commission the City Council under date of January 19th, 1917, unanimously adopted the per capita per diem plan of paying for children in institutions. This policy will take the place of the former policy of paying for children by giving a yearly grant to each institution.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of delinquent children entering institutions in 1916	1,210
The total number of children sent to Industrial Schools	174
The total number of dependent, neglected and delinquent children registered in institutions during 1916	2,930
Total expenditure in Children's Institutions (exclusive of Industrial Schools)	\$129,227.60

These statistics make us stop and ask whether we are doing our best for the children. Have we forgotten what it is like to be young? Have we failed to make allowance for changed conditions in home and industry? The best of all gifts to children is "opportunity" and this means a chance for health, education and morality. It is the children of the poor who lack this opportunity most. If we are alive to our responsibility we shall seek first to safeguard the home and then to supplement home care by a wise use of playgrounds, settlements, juvenile court and probation, child labor laws, schools and libraries. Too often the line of least resistance, which leads to the institution, is followed. It is a braver and better thing to fight the conditions which cause dependency and delinquency.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

The child which needs must face the world without the protection of a rightful father and is dependent on a young mother whose wage at best, is small, and who can barely support herself, has of all human beings the most unfortunate outlook. Mere chance sends this type of child into a good home for adoption, into an institution to be deserted by its own mother or into a boarding home where the cost of its maintenance cannot possibly be met by its mother. The Commission believing that an effort on their part to collect and to give the facts to the public might lead to a solution, made an investigation which covered the following:

The Declared Father of the Child.

His name.....Address when case appeared.....Was he interviewed
.....By whom interviewed.....Legal action.....Result of legal action
.....Morality Department action.....Responsibility assumed.....

The Mother of the Child.

Her legal residence.....Were her parents notified.....Who applied
for admission.....Mental examination.....Penal and Reformatory record
.....Length of stay in the institution.....Means of support when she
left.....Later supervision.....

The Child.

Was it abandoned.....Taken by relatives.....Taken to boarding
home.....Registered by Children's Aid Society.....Later supervision....

The Institution Housing Mother and Child.

Amount paid.....By whom paid.....Transferred where.....Placed
at work, with child.....without child.....Custodial care.....How long
.....Permanent.....Was there follow-up work in reference to mother
.....Father.....Child.....

A brief summary of facts obtained is as follows:

Two hundred and seventy illegitimate children were registered in Children's Institutions during the year. The significant fact that of the 270 fathers, only 3 assumed parental responsibility points to a weakness either in our laws or in our efforts to put the law into force. The names of 125 of the fathers were given. Only 13 fathers were interviewed. Of these whose addresses were secured, 24 belonged in Toronto, 72 belonged outside Toronto. The mothers' histories showed that 4.3% belonged in Toronto. Twenty-four per cent. of the mothers have come from the British Isles. These women from the British Isles are largely domestics who have come to Canada on the appeal of Canadian employment offices, which offer high wages, etc., to maids. The weakness of our immigration inspection is evident in the histories of these women. Ten per cent. of the mothers have been diagnosed as feeble-minded. These girls need permanent custodial care. Thirty-two per cent. of the mothers are earning regular wages.

Of the 270 children,

- 73 were still with the mother in the institution.
- 3 were with the mother at service.
- 25 had been adopted.
- 9 had been deserted.
- 4 had been taken by relatives.
- 3 had been transferred to other institutions.
- 3 were placed in boarding homes.
- 51 had died.
- 99 were still in institutions without the mother.

It is difficult to state even approximately how many children remain with the mother after she leaves the institution to earn a living for herself and child. There is no after care and supervision except in rare instances. The mother and child shift for themselves as best they can with the final result that the child is given away by the mother.

The Commission would urge that there be:

- (1) Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
- (2) More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.
- (3) More careful enquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
- (4) Systematic placing of mothers and babes so that separation may not be a financial necessity.

-
- (5) Careful placing-out in homes of adoption of all illegitimate children who must be placed; this to be done by the Children's Aid Societies, not by the various institutions.
 - (6) Complete follow-up work for all dependent illegitimate children and their mothers.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

During the year ending December 31st, 1916, the total deaths were 74 or 8.15% of total children removed.

During the year ending December 31st, 1915, the total deaths were 80 or 8.87% of total children removed.

During the year ending December 31st, 1914, the total deaths were 119 or 9.90% of total children removed.

The general decrease in deaths in Children's Institutions is due largely to the practice of having mothers enter the institution with their babes.

CHILD WELFARE WORK.

It has constantly been the desire of the Commission to bring together the various Boards of Children's Institutions, the Children's Aid Societies and private individuals who have at heart the interests of children so that each might understand and appreciate the work of the other.

The placing of children in good family homes, their after care and supervision, the registration of illegitimate children, the necessary investigation and follow-up work with this class of child and its mother, the investigation of the homes of children in institutions, their removal to their homes and the necessary after supervision—all this work can be well done only when it is done through some central Board. The Children's Aid Societies are urged to enlarge their work and take over the various details of children's work, which other organizations are trying to do. It is hoped that during 1917 some definite plan will be formulated and at least the first steps taken.

DAY NURSERIES.

A wise man once said: "Help widows with both hands, deserted wives with one hand and wives with able-bodied husbands with neither." Day nurseries have many good features but they have their dangers too. The widow with small children may safely leave her children there until some more permanent and better arrangement is made which will make it possible for her to remain with her family; so, too, with the deserted or unmarried mother. But the day nursery which by an indiscriminate and careless admittance makes easy the shirking of parents' responsibilities or the breaking up of real home life is doing grave harm.

In the month of January it was found that of a total of 421 women using the nurseries:

- 83 were widows.
- 64 were deserted mothers.
- 19 were unmarried mothers.
- 14 were mothers whose husbands were not earning full pay.
- 241 were women who had husbands earning regular wages.

In Day Nursery No. 1, 44% of the women had husbands living and working.

"	"	"	2, 52%	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	3, 59%	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	4, 89%	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	5, 72%	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The wages earned by the husbands of the above class of women varied from \$9 to \$15 per week, and many of the women were working 5 days each week.

A careful analysis of the above figures will at once suggest that there is real possibility of the day nursery overstepping its mark and hindering rather than helping. Because of this the Commission would urge:

- (1) That the day nurseries use more care in admitting children.
- (2) That a complete knowledge of the social conditions of each family registered, be obtained from time to time.

The following comparative table shows the work of the nurseries during 1916:

	Total number of children counting each child each day.	Average per day.	Cost per day.	Maintenance total cost.	Employees.
The Creche	18,592 (1,673 decrease 1916)	58	22c.	\$5,153.43	6
West End Creche	20,783 (261 increase 1916)	68	24c.	5,107.95	10
Danforth Day Nursery ..	7,109 (297 decrease 1916)	25	25c.	1,785.26	4
East End Day Nursery ..	27,120 (2,933 increase 1916)	89	15c.	4,942.31	10
Queen East Day Nursery	7,156 (250 decrease 1916)	35	19c.	1,381.70	4
Total cost of maintenance,				\$18,370.65	X

RESCUE HOMES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN.

Total number of inmates, year ending December 31st, 1916..... 577
(Exclusive of Infants' Homes).

According to available data, 75% belong to outside municipalities.

The exact responsibility of the City for the maintenance of such women can be determined only after complete data is in the hands of the Commission. In addition to the social history of the inmate, the records will require to show:

- (1) The residence of each inmate at the date admitted.
- (2) The official authority making application for admittance.
- (3) The name of the institution or official responsible for the transfer of the inmate. (Frequently inmates committed to Provincial Institutions and chargeable to outside municipalities are transferred to City Institutions without arrangements for maintenance).
- (4) The names and addresses of parents or relatives of each inmate and their ability to pay part maintenance.

When this type of institution receives women from the Police Courts who otherwise would be committed to the Women's Industrial Farm or to the Mercer Reformatory, the Commission recognize that the City is responsible for their maintenance provided the institution forwards a copy of the Warrant of Remand or an order signed by the proper court official.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The general supervision of Outdoor Relief and the more important work of family rehabilitation are under the supervision of three District Secretaries. They are appointed by the Commission and located so that their offices may serve the whole city. The north office is at 22 Yorkville Avenue, the east office at 570 Queen Street East and the west office at 327 Adelaide Street West. Each office is a clearing house for private individuals and organizations interested in needy families. The secretaries are trained and experienced in family relief work. In each family needing help they see, because of conviction and training, an opportunity and responsibility to do constructive work. Miss Mary Shenstone is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and has had three years' experience in Brooklyn Associated Charities. Miss Jeanette Rathbun is a graduate of Havergal and of the Social Service Department of the University of Toronto. Miss N. Emily Mohr is a graduate of the Social Service Department of the University of Toronto.

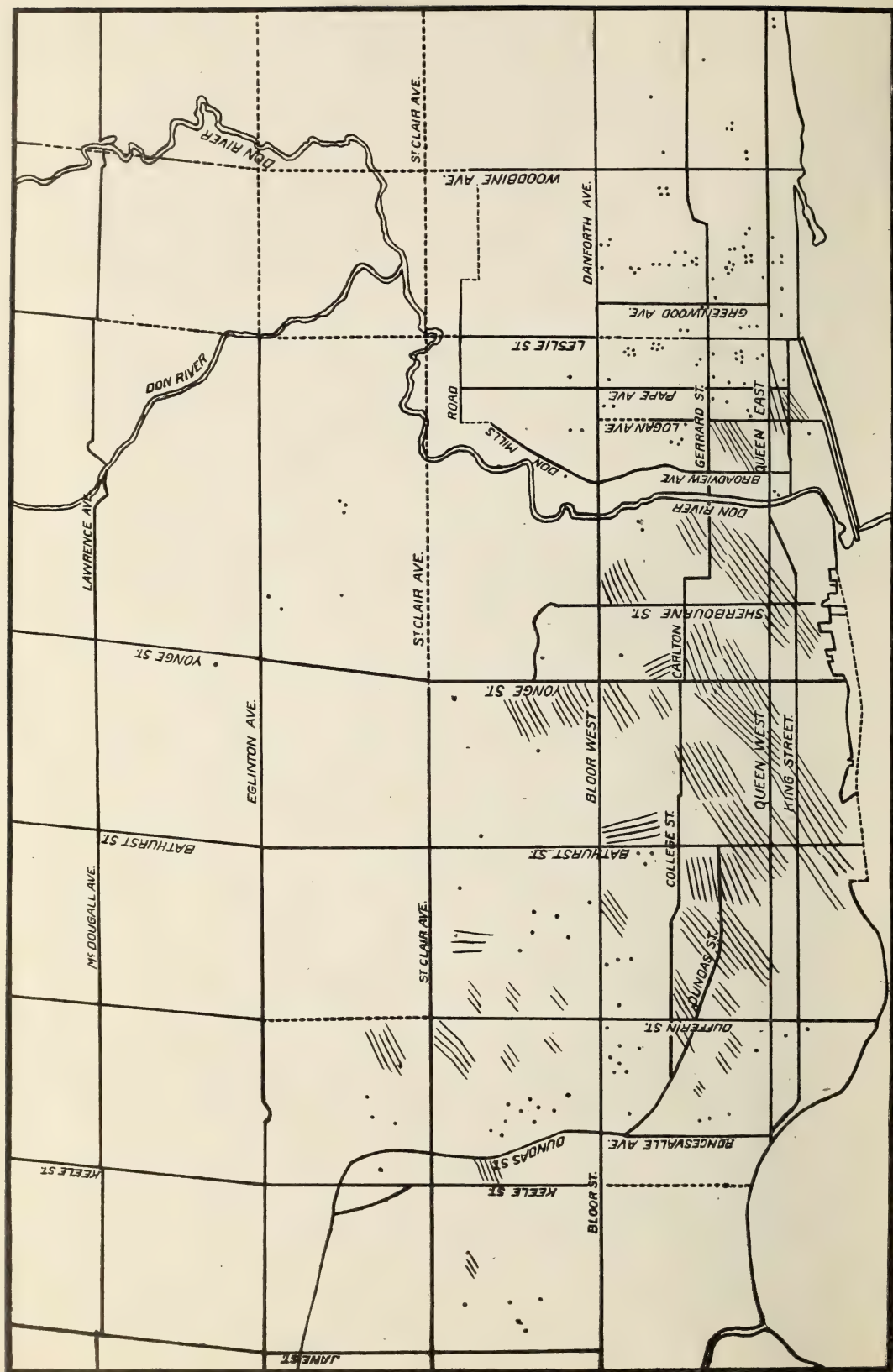
In this department of the Commission's work distress is relieved with care and sympathy, but the emphasis is not placed on mere relief giving. With each family helped the work includes co-operation with other agencies, diagnosis of need, decision as to remedy, application of remedy, subsequent care and tabulation of results. This is no haphazard "tinkering" with human beings but a real effort to render progressive and constructive service.

Family rehabilitation measured in dollars and cents makes an appeal to our business sense. Of far greater importance is the influence of such work on the children in dependent families, an influence which cannot be tabulated or presented to the public. The following figures are merely indicative of what is being done by the field secretaries.

- 206 families were removed from the City's list.
- 93 families were found to have resources of their own.
- 47 families were made self-supporting through employment.
- 42 families were provided for through private sources.
- 14 families were provided for through relatives.
- 10 deserting husbands were traced.
- 44 families were kept off the City's poor relief.
- 63 children were provided for and kept out of institutions.
- 19 school children were returned to school through private funds.

The number of families aided by the City during a period of five years is as follows:

March 31st, 1912—March 31st, 1913, number of families.....	1,458
March 31st, 1913—March 31st, 1914, number of families.....	2,820
March 31st, 1914—March 31st, 1915, number of families.....	6,114
March 31st, 1915—March 31st, 1916, number of families.....	2,002
March 31st, 1916—March 31st, 1917, number of families.....	738



The above map shows the location and distribution of 738 cases of poverty and distress relieved by the City of Toronto through the House of Industry during the calendar year of 1916, as shown by the Social Service Commission records. Where dots appear they represent individual cases of distress. Where lines appear the cases are so numerous that the dots could not be shown separately. The chart is reproduced from a map prepared by the Department of Social Service of the University of Toronto in a study of distress and the administration of relief in the City, and is the first prepared for the City of Toronto.

It is a matter of great importance to study and observe the distribution of cases of distress requiring relief. An understanding of this situation is essential for the knowledge of social conditions in the City, for the proper planning of social work in general, and in particular for the planning of the administration of charity and relief by the City of Toronto, and likewise by private agencies.

It will be seen from the map that the problem of distress and City relief is overwhelmingly a down-town problem, approximately something like 80 per cent. of all the cases being located below College Street. A very large proportion of the cases are within the district bounded by the Don on the east and Dovercourt Road on the west. From the map it will appear that many cases are found in the districts having a large foreign population. A large number cluster within the "Ward," although other down-town districts show almost as heavy aggregations. The map shows that the problem is not exclusively one of foreigners, but is found as well in considerable volume in English-speaking districts of the City. A group will be noticed in the neighborhood of the Earls court district. The almost complete freedom of the northern part of the City and the comparative freedom of the extreme western section and in lesser degree of the extreme eastern section will also be noted. Further facts shown by the map will be noted which do not require mention.

The following table shows the relative standing of causes of dependency among families handled by the secretaries:

Sickness	30%
Widowhood	21%
Desertion of fathers	13%
Unemployment	10%
Old age	8%
Incapacity of breadwinners	9%
Delinquency of parents	6%
Industrial accidents	3%

Refunding to the City Some Portion of Aid Given.

The practice of repaying the City for aid given is a practice deserving more emphasis in our charitable attitude toward people. The man in need of assistance will keep his self-respect if, in a few years when his luck is better, he may return to the City the value of the aid given him. If a man borrows money to meet his family's need, there is no disgrace attached to it. If he cannot repay for a number of years, he still may make the effort. A City the size of Toronto shows in its yearly statement of Outdoor Relief, a refund of \$8,397.71.

This is following out a similar recommendation which the Commission made in its Annual Report to Council in 1913, namely, that when a hospital patient is unable to pay the full hospital rate he be allowed to pay whatever he is able. This practice was put into effect during the latter part of 1915, with the result that the report of the City Relief Department shows during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1916, collections amounting to \$8,561.05. The amount collected for the month of January, 1917, was \$1,073.60. This is good business on the part of the City.

THE CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE.

The growth of the Exchange is an indication of the desire on the part of individuals and organizations to profit by the experience of others. The following statement compares the growth of the Exchange:

	Dec. 31, * 1914	Jan.-Dec. 1915	Jan.-Dec. 1916	Total
Number of families registered	7,847	14,015	13,212	35,074
Registrations from all agencies	11,648	18,401	17,622	47,671
Number of agencies that had registered, Dec. 31, 1916				193
Number of agencies registering for the first time in 1915 and 1916..		66	15	

* Represents ten months.

The task of bringing in new agencies becomes less difficult as time passes and instances multiply, showing how failure to use the Exchange has resulted disastrously for a family or an organization. We hear stories like the following one. A few months ago a worker, who registers regularly, spent the best part of a week securing data pertaining to a certain family. She rode endlessly on street cars where street cars would carry her, walked endlessly where they wouldn't, spent time, money and energy enough to have cleared up three or four ordinary problems. Finally she came to an organization which had conscientious scruples about registering

its families, and of course it was the one organization that had all the details which the worker had striven so long and patiently to secure. She used the Exchange, but, because the other people did not, all that waste resulted. Furthermore, had she been a little less conscientious, the plans of the organization might have been very seriously interfered with. It is the policy of the Exchange to watch for these "examples" and to call the circumstances promptly to the attention of the organization.

CASUALS.

The misfits whom we variously term "tramps," "vagrants" or "casuals" have decreased. No able-bodied man has been housed during the last year. The record of the past four years is as follows:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
The total number of casuals cared for by the House of Industry	558	4,310	2,931	1,606
Average number per night	9	205	188	72
Total meals served	19,081	234,722	93,467	38,053
Total cost per year	\$4,619.64	16,794.58	7,967.45	4,976.34

Such a table is a challenge. What is wrong with the social system which thus "scraps" humanity? Why do we tolerate unconquered feeble-mindedness, unregulated industry with its stagnant pool of reserve labor, and insufficient vocational education? In industry the elimination of material waste is a fine science. To feed, lodge and "pass on" the "casual" may be necessary at present, but to do nothing more fundamental is wasteful and futile. Such human wastage is intolerable and a solution of the problem of the "casual" would be a noble task for the social engineer.

PRISON WORK.

There has been a steady decline in the need for the activities of organizations dealing with prisoners and prisoners' families during the last three years.

	1916	1915	1914
Prisoners receiving aid	1,208	2,493	3,464
Meals given	4,119	12,756	34,713
Pieces of clothing given	427	379	1,600
Prisoners placed in situations	90	303	1,542
Number of lodgings supplied	1,414	4,498	14,956

THE RETURNED SOLDIER AND THE SOLDIER'S DEPENDENTS.

The Commission has been approached with regard to plans for widows and children of soldiers and for incapacitated soldiers. This is because there seems to be some fear that they will not be provided for. The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario (incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Ontario) has been appointed to advise the soldier who returns incapacitated regarding employment, education, medical care and pension. Need of money will also be relieved, though this reserve fund is not supplied by the Government.

The widows and children of Canadian soldiers who make the supreme sacrifice are cared for through the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The pensions payable to widows of men killed in action vary from \$384 to \$2,160 per year according to rank. The pensions payable to sons or daughters of soldiers' widows vary from \$6 to \$10 a month till the sixteenth year. If, through mental or physical defect, children cannot become self-supporting, the allowance continues till the twenty-first year.

Every soldier who was a resident of Toronto for three months prior to enlistment is insured for \$1,000. This is paid in case of death to his dependents, in such amounts as the City Insurance Committee may recommend. As soon as the soldier leaves for overseas the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund Association fathers the family and the Dominion Government grants a separation allowance. Want after the war is sometimes predicted, but just now there is no such gloom ahead for the returned incapacitated soldier or the widows and children of soldiers.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Without an ideal, even if the realization may be far in the future, the work of any group of people in the field of social service work would be largely futile. The thinkers of the world have always looked forward to the future when social ills would disappear. Some have planned more wisely than others and some have merely made the task more difficult, but we have all learned that any plan which claims to be the speedy solution may safely be placed alongside the long list of patent medicines which cure one ill only to give rise to two others. The Commission therefore submit the following—a few of the foundation stones which must be laid if we are to make progress toward the ideal, the elimination of social ills:

- (1) The federation of private charitable bodies—the plan of which was drawn up in 1915.
- (2) Outdoor relief which eliminates waste (both material and human).
- (3) Payments to institutions on the basis of the City's direct responsibility (which implies complete understanding of each inmate's social history and needs).

- (4) Development of Children's Aid Societies to deal with dependent children in institutions and in boarding homes.
- (5) Complete registration of all applicants for relief, either in institutions or in their homes (elimination of wasteful duplication in effort).

The efforts of the Commission during the coming year will be devoted to the development of the above plans.

Miss H. M. McMurrich, R.N., a member of the staff, who volunteered for Hospital Service under the French Flag in December, 1915, is still occupying a responsible position at a base hospital in France.

We cannot close this report without expressing our deep appreciation of the efficient service and loyal support given by the members of the staff during the past year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission.

R. S. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, April 30th, 1917.

LIST OF APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto whose work has been approved by the Social Service Commission to April 1st, 1917:

Aged Men's Home	51 Belmont Street.
Aged Women's Home	55 Belmont Street.
Boys' Home	339 George Street.
Children's Aid Society	229 Simcoe Street.
Creche	374 Victoria Street.
Church Home for the Aged	78 Oxford Street.
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities	218 Simcoe Street.
Central Neighborhood House.....	84 Gerrard Street West.
Canadian Free Library for the Blind	139 Annette Street.
Danforth Nursery	859 Carlaw Avenue.
East End Day Nursery	28 River Street.
Girls' Home	229 Gerrard Street East.
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	West Lodge Avenue.
House of Industry	Elm & Elizabeth Streets.
House of Providence	Power Street.
Haven	320 Seaton Street.
Home for Incurable Children	152 Bloor Street East.
Infants' Home and Infirmary	21 St. Mary Street.
Jewish Children's Home	218 Simcoe Street.
Julia Greenshield's Home	178 University Avenue.
Nursing at Home Mission	76 Hayter Street.
Nursing Mission	55 Beverley Street.
National Sanitarium Association, King Edward Sanitarium for Consump- tives, Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, and Mus- koka Free Hospital for Consump- tives	Gage Institute, 223 College Street.
Protestant Orphans' Home	344 Dovercourt Road.
Preventorium	Yonge Street and Sheldrake Ave.
Queen Street East Day Nursery	1575 Queen Street East.
Samaritan Club	223 College Street.
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto	Bank of Toronto.
St. George's Society of Toronto	14 Elm Street.
St. Mary's Infants' Home	Bond Street and Wilton Avenue.
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1830 Queen Street West.
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society	25 Shuter Street.

 Salvation Army—

Rescue Home for Women	95 Bellevue Avenue.
Receiving Home for Women	297 George Street.
Prison and Police Court Work for Men	20 Albert Street.
Toronto Women's Patriotic League ..	80 King Street West.
Toronto Industrial Refuge	43 Belmont Street.
Toronto Humane Society	197 McCaul Street.
Toronto Star Fresh Air Fund	The Toronto Daily Star.
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund	The Toronto Daily Star.
University Settlement	95 Peter Street.
Victor Home for Women	341 Jarvis Street.
Victorian Order of Nurses	281 Sherbourne Street.
Willard Hall for Girls	22 Gerrard Street East.
West End Creche	197 Euclid Avenue.
Working Boys' Home	Church and Gould Streets.

The House of Industry.

Officers—Chairman, Rev. T. C. Brown; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Paterson; Secretary, Mr. Charles T. Stark.

Objects—"To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto and to grant assistance to the casual poor."

Number of employees, 15; salaries, \$8,518.32.

Indoor Relief—Number of inmates receiving benefit during the year, 286.

Average cost of maintenance of inmates per capita per diem, 30c.

Number of casuals receiving benefit during the year, 445.

Average cost of maintenance of casuals per capita per diem, 54c.

Outdoor Relief—Number of families receiving aid during the year, 953.
Average cost of each family, \$19.15.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance on hand	\$11,943 49	Outdoor relief	\$18,347 74
Government grant	5,058 13	Casual poor	5,002 05
Civic grant	20,000 00	House	16,514 30
Other sources	4,710 86	General disbursements	2,125 97
Deficit, Dec. 31, 1916	277 58		
	<u>\$41,990 06</u>		<u>\$41,990 06</u>
Received from City after Dec. 31, 1916	\$10,000 00	Deficit, Dec. 31, 1916	\$277 58
Received from Government after Dec. 31, 1916	2,084 18	Balance	11,806 60
	<u>\$12,084 18</u>		<u>\$12,084 18</u>

The House of Providence.

Officers—Superior, Assistant Superior, and Secretary.

Object—"Caring for the aged poor and incurables."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$3,417.96.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 787. (Number of persons paying or partly paying, 64; number of persons free, 723).

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 40c.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$12,863 13	Deficit	\$1,469 53
Civic grant	16,000 00	Maintenance	67,042 05
Other sources	35,626 23	Loan	100 00
Deficit	4,122 22		
	<u>\$68,611 58</u>		<u>\$68,611 58</u>

Co-Operative Board of Jewish Charities.

Mrs. Edward Leheuer *Mrs. E. O. O'Connell*
 Officers—President, ~~Mrs. H. Loeser~~; Treasurer, Mrs. Lavine; Hon.
 Secretary, Mrs. Miller. *131 Dodge*

218 Syracuse
218 Syracuse
 Object—"To relieve Jewish poor."

Number of families assisted, 210; number of men started in business, 3.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$14 44	Disbursements	\$7,538 11
Civic grant	1,300 00	Cash on hand	136 58
Other sources	6,360 25		
	<u>\$7,674 69</u>		<u>\$7,674 69</u>

Nursing-at-Home Mission.

91 Crescent R.
 Officers—President, Mrs. W. M. Peacock; Treasurer, Miss Bickell; Secre-
 tary, Mrs. John Turnbull. *181 Crescent R.*

149 Crescent
 Object—"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

Number of employees, 23; salaries, \$1,653.25.

Number of patients aided during the year, 2,339. (Number paying or partly paying, 900; number of patients free, 1,439).

Number of obstetrical cases, 2,096.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$6 31	Maintenance	\$5,388 25
Civic grant	750 00	Legacies invested	400 00
Patients' fees	3,228 25	Cash on hand	218 51
Donations, cash	1,622 20		
Legacies	400 00		
	<u>\$6,006 76</u>		<u>\$6,006 76</u>

Nursing Mission. *542*

43 St George
101 St George
13 St George
 Officers—President, Mrs. Griffith Thomas; Treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Ramsay;
 Secretary, Mrs. Dudley Stayner.

Object—"Nursing the sick poor."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$891.

Number of patients aided during the year 700. (Number paying or partly paying, 569; number of patients free, 131).

Number of obstetrical cases, 523.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	64 78	Maintenance	\$3,420 81
Civic grant	200 00	Cash on hand	28 96
Patients' fees	1,898 25		
Donations, subscriptions	886 74		
Dividend	250 00		
Drawn from reserve	150 00		
	<u>\$3,449 77</u>		<u>\$3,449 77</u>

Victorian Order of Nurses. *2367*

811 St George
105 St George Rd
 Officers—Chairman, W. J. Gage; Hon. Treasurer, A. R. Capreol.

Object—"Trained nursing of the poor and needy in their homes." *84 St George*

Number of employees (nurses), 33; salaries, \$10,407.60.

Number of patients (including 1,448 infants) aided during the year, 5,029. (Number paying or partly paying, 4,888; number of patients free, 141).

Number of obstetrical cases, 1,497.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Civic grant	\$1,500 00	Deficit	\$2,035 87
Other sources	22,409 26	Maintenance	22,399 37
Deficit	525 98		
	<u>\$24,435 24</u>		<u>\$24,435 24</u>
Assets	\$21,368 38	Liabilities	\$8,282 45

Aged Women's Home.

Thomas Maria Farnham
55 1/2
21
 Officers—President, Mrs. U. Ogden; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb;
 Treasurer, Mrs. Litster,

Object—"To provide a home for aged women of good moral character, who have outlived the friends of earlier years and whose relatives cannot conveniently accommodate them."

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 52c.

Number aided during the year, 129. (Number paying or partly paying, 118; number free, 11).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$287 44	Maintenance	\$19,372 23
Government grant	1,671 60	Special expenditures	1,111 02
City grant	500 00		
Other sources	16,449 92		
Deficit	1,574 29		
	<u>\$20,483 25</u>		<u>\$20,483 25</u>

Aged Men's Home.

Officers—President, Mrs. U. Ogden; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb;
 Treasurer, Mrs. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged men of good moral character, who have outlived the friends of earlier years, and whose relatives cannot conveniently accommodate them."

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$2,879.68.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 58c.

Number aided during the year, 63. (Number paying or partly paying, 60; number free, 3).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$656 18	Deficit	\$644 83
Civic grant	300 00	Maintenance	8,680 90
Other sources	8,082 87	Special expenditures	834 85
Deficit	1,121 53		
	<u>\$10,160 58</u>		<u>\$10,160 58</u>

Julia Greenshield's Home.

Emily P.B.
844 Adams St. Bk.
Officers—President, Mrs. A. L. Fleming; Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Henderson; Treasurer, W. P. Molesworth.

Object—"Providing a home for aged and friendless women."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$1,703.01.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 63c.

Number aided during the year, 37. (Number paying or partly paying, 37; number free, 0).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$104 66	Maintenance	\$6,885 28
Government grant	722 96	Cash on hand	445 10
Civic grant	200 00		
Other sources	6,302 76		
	<u>\$7,330 38</u>		<u>\$7,330 38</u>

The Church Home for the Aged.

Lucina
Officers—The Sisters of St. John, the Divine.

Object—"To provide a home for the aged of both sexes."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$840.15.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 52c.

Number aided during the year, 25. (Number paying or partly paying, 22; number free, 3).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$574 70	Deficit	\$110 58
Civic grant	400 00	Maintenance	4,743 32
Other sources	4,173 73	Cash on hand	294 53
	<u>\$5,148 43</u>		<u>\$5,148 43</u>

Victor Home for Women.

7111
36 Castle Frank Rd
29 May
Officers—President, G. H. Wood; General Secretary, Rev. S. W. Dean.

Object—"Protection of fallen girls, disciplining of incorrigibles, and general training of all in laundry, sewing and general housework."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$1,150.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 30c.

Number aided during the year, 143. (Number paying or partly paying, 18; number free, 125).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Civic grant	\$500 00	Disbursements	\$3,014 69
Government grant	500 03		
Other sources	2,014 66		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,014 69		\$3,014 69

The Salvation Army Rescue Home for Women.

Officers—Chief Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Object—"The reclamation of fallen women."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,326.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 78. (Number paying or partly paying, 10; number free, 68).

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 36c.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$11 43	Maintenance	\$4,796 70
Government grant	1,244 92	Materials	813 29
City grant	500 00	Cash on hand	147 37
Other sources	4,001 01		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,757 36		\$5,757 36

Salvation Army Receiving Home.

Officers—General Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Object—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$754.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 91c.

Total number aided during the year, 148—women, 127, children, 21.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$200 00	Disbursement for maintenance,	
Other sources	381 67	etc.	\$1,838 67
Deficit	1,257 00		
	<hr/> \$1,838 67		<hr/> \$1,838 67

Good Shepherd Female Refuge.

Officers—The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.

Object—"Reclaiming the guilty and protecting those in danger."

Number of employees, 1; salaries, \$425.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 30c.

Number of persons receiving benefit during the year (all free), 207.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$3,964 66	Maintenance	\$16,268 40
Civic grant	700 00		
Other sources	11,603 74		
	<hr/> \$16,268 40		<hr/> \$16,268 40

The Haven.

18 Avenue Rd.
36 Melville Rd.
50 Montreal St.
 Officers—President, Mrs. J. M. Oxley; Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Ross;
 Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Lorimer.

Objects—"Intermediate reformatory work, a home for the shelter of homeless and fallen women and the children of those who are not eligible for the Infants' Home."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$3,379.71.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 34c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 224. (Number paying or partly paying, 101; number of persons free, 123).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$881 21	Unpaid accounts	\$296 92
Civic grant	2,250 00	Maintenance	10,882 48
Government grant	2,378 89	Laundry	3,975 23
Other sources	10,145 26	Cash on hand	500 73
	<u>\$15,655 36</u>		<u>\$15,655 36</u>

Toronto Industrial Refuge.

Officers—President, Mrs. U. Ogden; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb;
 Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$4,965.86.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 32c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 95. (Number paying or partly paying, 5; number of persons free, 90).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$2,181 27	Deficit	\$2,634 99
Civic grant	1,000 00	Maintenance	10,701 66
Other sources	16,853 64	Expense of operating laundry.	8,251 98
Deficit	2,294 21	Sp. cial expenditure	740 49
	<u>\$22,329 12</u>		<u>\$22,329 12</u>

Boys' Home.

64-1914-1915
2-66
93 St. George St.
 Officers—President, Mrs. Lionel Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Campbell Reeves; Secretary, Mrs. B. P. Nelson.

2-66
93 St. George St.
 Object—"The training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime."

Number of employees, 9; salaries and wages, \$3,085.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 37c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 121.

Children from Toronto, 89; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 9; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 23.

Children paid for or partly paid for, 89; children free, 32.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance on hand	\$1,432 50	Maintenance	\$12,300 47
City grant	1,350 00	Extraordinary repairs	4,080 92
Government grant	642 56	Cash on hand	44 18
Other sources	13,000 51		
	<u>\$16,425 57</u>		<u>\$16,425 57</u>

Girls' Home.

20-1914-1915
2-66
 Officers—President, Mrs. Irving Walker; Treasurer, Miss Pearl Moore; Secretary, Mrs. Andrew Reid.

20-1914-1915
2-66
 Objects—"To care for girls from four to fourteen years of age, who for various reasons have been deprived of the sheltering care of a home; to care for their religious, temporal and moral welfare."

Number of employees, 11; salaries, \$2,802.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 41c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 115.

Children from Toronto, 67; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 23; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 25.

Children paid for or partly paid for, 110; children free, 5.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$119 86	Maintenance	\$10,035 86
City grant	1,250 00	Capital account	800 00
Government grant	652 30	Cash on hand	2 30
Other sources	8,816 00		
	<u>\$10,838 16</u>		<u>\$10,838 16</u>

Home for Incurable Children. 11-1172

Get Report
Shand up
Officers—President, Mrs. G. L. Robinson; Treasurer, Miss Maria Buchan; Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Donald.

Objects—"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and sixteen years, afflicted with any incurable disease.

Number of employees, 15; salaries, \$4,074.13.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 81c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 34.

Children from Toronto, 7; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 24; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 3.

Children paid for or partly paid for, 16; children free, 18.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$5,572 05	Maintenance	\$8,607 86
Government grant	212 56	Special repairs	87 35
Civic grant	350 00	Investments	8,796 02
Other sources	12,613 45	Cash on hand	1,256 83
	<u>\$18,748 06</u>		<u>\$18,748 06</u>

Jewish Children's Home. 11-1173

Greensand, 51
Officers—President, Mrs. G. Rasselman; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Cohen; Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Beube.

with messrs. Hille
Objects—"To aid orphans."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$890.45.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 31c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 69.

Children from Toronto, 51; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 14; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 4.

Children paid for or partly paid for, 45; children free, 24.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$0 32	Maintenance	\$3,507 53
City grant	350 00		
Other sources	3,093 14		
Deficit	64 07		
	<u>\$3,507 53</u>		<u>\$3,507 53</u>

Pres. 62 5th Ave

Mrs. V. Brand.
 Mrs. H. H. Brand, 264 St. George.
 afford relief and support to fatherless, motherless and

afford relief and support to fatherless, motherless and

employees, 17; salaries, \$4,715.39.

f maintenance per capita per diem, 34c.

of children receiving benefit during the year, registered on, 237.

Toronto, 213; children from municipalities outside

for or partly paid for, 186; children free, 51.

Debit.	Credit.	Expenditure.	
.....	\$194 02	Maintenance	\$19,705 24
.....	1,157 82	Capital accounts	1,385 52
.....	19,931 50		
	<hr/>		
	21,283 34		
Accounts..	317 78	Cash on hand	510 36
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$21,601 12		\$21,601 12

r 1916 (\$1,000) not received before Sept. 30th, 1916.

17, 135

Director, Sr. M. Demetria; Secretary, Sr. M. Antoniette;
Clerk, Sr. M. Thelma.

shelter homeless and neglected children and to endeavor to save them."

employees, 21; salaries, \$2,785.34.

f maintenance per capita per diem, 26c.

of children receiving benefit during the year, registered on, 346.

Toronto, 156; Children from municipalities outside
 en whose legal residence is uncertain, 115.

for or partly paid for, 83; children free, 263.

ne.		Expenditure.	
.....	\$1,005 81	Maintenance	\$21,329 36
.....	3,300 00		
.....	1,705 78		
.....	16,150 81	Cash on hand	833 04
	<u>\$22,162 40</u>		<u>\$22,162 40</u>

The Working Boys' Home.

Officers—Chairman, Sir John A. Boyd; Treasurer, Walter Gillespie; Secretary, Rev. B. W. Merrill.

Object—"To provide a home for boys who either have none at all or impossible ones, to clothe and educate them, to start them in suitable trades and to mould their characters."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$2,063.19.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 63c.

Total number of boys benefited during the year, 74.

Boys from Toronto, 20; boys from municipalities outside Toronto, 54.

Boys paying or partly paying, 59; boys free 15.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$11 84	Maintenance	\$6,038 01
City grant (1915)	800 00		
City grant (1916)	600 00		
Government grant	209 42		
Other sources	5,115 42	Cash on hand	698 67
	<u>\$6,736 68</u>		<u>\$6,736 68</u>

The Children's Aid Society.

Officers—President, J. K. Macdonald; Treasurer, A. M. Campbell; Secretary, William Duncan.

Objects—"To attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the Juvenile Court; to receive and investigate complaints of alleged cruelty to or neglect of children; to receive children from parents who are unable to control them."

Number of employees, 19; salaries, \$7,890.79.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Shelter), 41c.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Detention); 68c.

Total number of children classed as inside juvenile delinquents and registered with the Commission, 955.

Total number of neglected and dependent children during the year registered with the Commission, 307.

Total number of neglected and dependent children sent by Juvenile Court, 138.

Number from Toronto, 124; number from municipalities outside Toronto, 14.

Number paid for or partly paid for, 15; number free (109 from Toronto), 123.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$6,682 97	Maintenance	\$19,383 23
City grant	4,000 00	Extraordinary repairs	2,099 36
Other sources	17,848 67	Balance	7,049 05
	<u>\$28,531 64</u>		<u>\$28,531 64</u>

St. Vincent De Paul Children's Aid Society.

17 March 11
Mrs. J. C. Baird *179 March 11*
 Officers—President, Matthew O'Connor; Secretary, J. F. Boland.

Object—"To protect dependent and neglected children, as by law provided."

Number of employees, 1; salaries, \$720.

Total number of children appearing before the Juvenile Court, 487.

Number of dependent children sheltered during the year, 33.

Number of delinquent children sheltered during the year, 80.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$254 54	Maintenance of wards	\$1,002 63
Civic grant	1,500 00	Sundry disbursements	1,285 02
Other sources	719 78	Balance on hand	186 67
	<u>2,474 32</u>		<u>\$2,474 32</u>

The Creche.

219 December 11
Mrs. J. C. Baird *179 December 11*
 Officers—President, Lady Moss; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Bristol; Secretary, Mrs. H. N. Baird.

Object—"To care for children from six weeks to twelve years of age, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., while mothers are at work."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,801.68.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 28c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 58.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance on hand	\$490 88	Maintenance	\$5,153 43
Civic grant	750 00	Balance on hand	772 07
Other sources	4,684 62		
	<u>\$5,925 50</u>		<u>\$5,925 50</u>

Danforth Day Nursery. *5114 47*

6912 2nd St.
127 Queen St. W. 28 Ruyter Blvd.
 Officers—President, Mrs. J. A. Phin; Secretary, Miss L. Playter; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Chinn.

Objects—"To help the widow and her children, the deserted wife and her children; also to help any woman whose husband is unable to provide sufficient means to keep his family."

Number of employees, 5; salaries, \$615.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 25c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 23.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$409 57	Maintenance	\$1,746 01
Civic grant	400 00	Sundry disbursements	49 81
Other sources	1,333 43	Cash on hand	347 18
	<u>\$2,143 00</u>		<u>\$2,143 00</u>

East End Day Nursery. *3114*

111 St. St.
11 Lansdowne Ave.
 Officers—President, Mrs. J. P. Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. E. Robson; Treasurer, Miss Marjorie Rogers.

Object—"To care for the children whose mothers go out working by the day."

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$1,767.53.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 15c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 89.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$477 25	Maintenance	\$4,942 31
Emergency fund	25 00		
Civic grant	900 00		
Other sources	3,848 21	Cash on hand	208 15
	<u>\$5,250 46</u>		<u>\$5,250 46</u>

118 Kensington Rd. B. 428
Georgetown B. 13
Queen Street East Day Nursery.

54 Markham St.
Officers—President, Mrs. C. B. Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. J. Ashbridge.

Objects—"Care and training of children whose mothers are wage earners."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$763.25.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 19c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 35.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$366 09	Maintenance	\$1,381 70
Civic grant	400 00	Cash on hand	444 90
Other sources	1,060 51		
	<u>\$1,826 60</u>		<u>\$1,826 60</u>

34 Warren Rd.
West End Creche.

140 St George
Officers—President, Mrs. H. Houston; Treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Christie; Secretary, Miss I. Robertson.

Object—"To provide a home during the day for children whose mothers are obliged to work."

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$2,227.94.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 24c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 68.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$527 24	Maintenance	\$5,107 95
Civic grant	600 00	Cash on hand	850 09
Other sources	4,830 80		
	<u>\$5,958 04</u>		<u>\$5,958 04</u>

Salvation Army Prison Work for Men.

Officers—General Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan.

Objects—"The helping of discharged prisoners, also visiting prisoners in jail."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,320.25.

Number of cases sent to the Salvation Army, 178; number of persons sent to situations, 60; number of beds given, 1,100; number of meals given, 3,020; number of hours spent in the Police Court, 540.

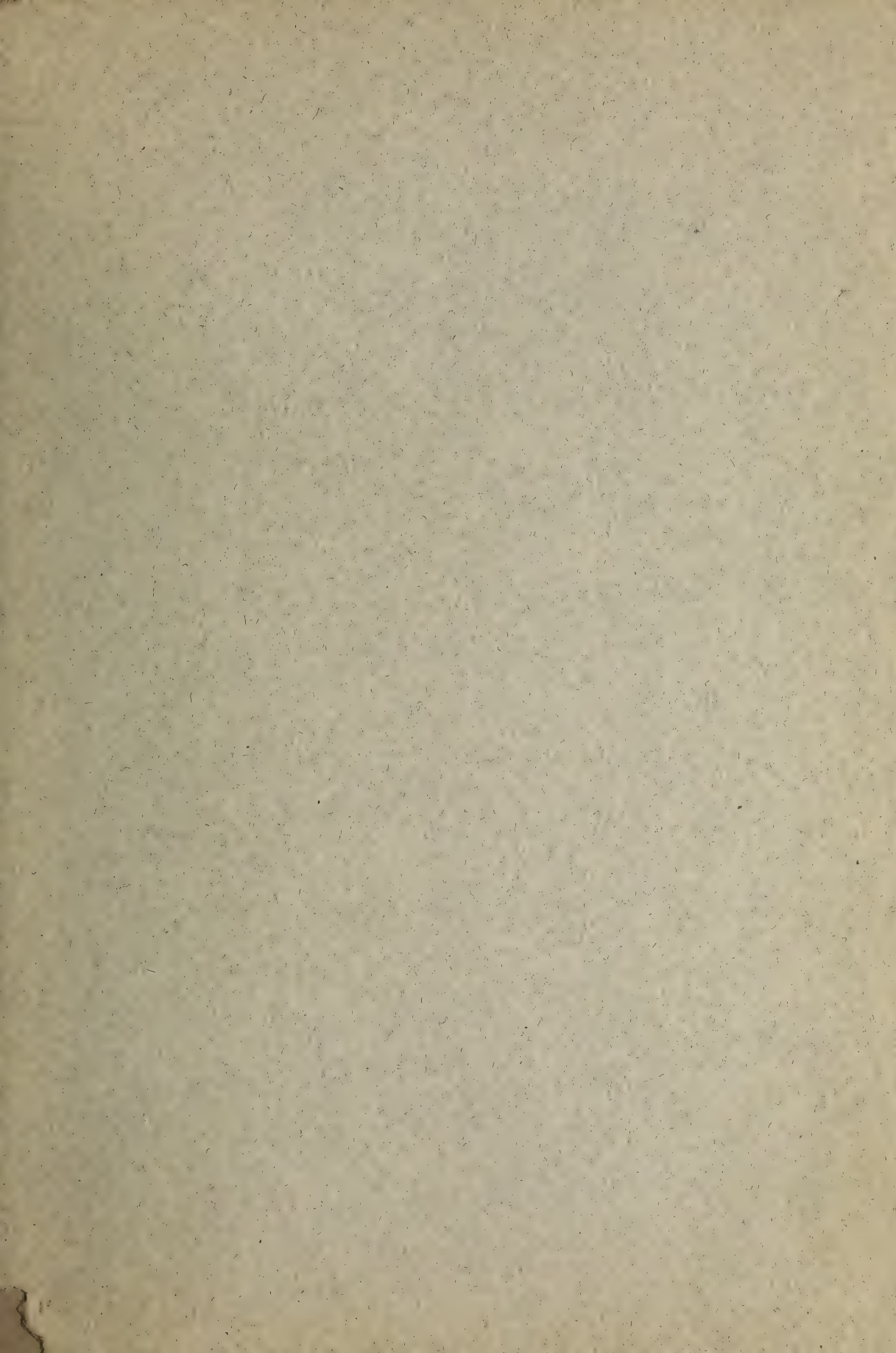
Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$0 00	Total cost of prison work in	
City grant	1,000 00	Toronto and the Province..	\$4,874 18
Government grant	2,500 00		
Other sources	274 77		
Salvation Army funds	1,099 41		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,874 18		\$4,874 18

Toronto Women's Patriotic League.

Officers—President, Mrs. Willoughby-Cummings; Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Rae; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh.

Objects—"Emergency war organization; clearing house for Red Cross supplies, soldiers' comforts, Belgian relief, etc. It operates an employment bureau for women and in addition provides workrooms for those physically disabled for general employment."

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance on hand	\$498 99	Government work room	\$2,675 95
Civic grant	4,500 00	Emergency work room	2,484 58
Government work room	3,873 52	Knitting Department	1,906 48
Emergency work room	2,370 95	Transfer to special accounts..	2,132 50
Knitting Department	1,798 22	Other disbursements	9,199 51
Other sources	2,299 24	Balance on hand	1,708 04
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,340 92		\$15,340 92



ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO
FOR THE YEAR
1917

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1918

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

1917

R. S. Hudson
Chairman

Thomas Foster,
Controller

W. H. Smith

Henry Somerville

James Simpson

John A. Tory

Edwin Dickie,
Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the City Council and Members of the Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the sixth annual report of the Social Service Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1917.

For reasons of economy in the issuance of this report, the Commission have included only information which is essential. Information which may be of special interest to private individuals and societies, and which is not included, may be secured through the Secretary at the office, 18 Toronto Street, Room 63. The report deals with facts relating to the Endorsation Card, the Social Service Exchange, orders from the Board of Control, the social diagnosis and treatment of families receiving Outdoor Relief, social histories of children in institutions, delinquency, illegitimacy, widowhood and Day Nurseries. A brief financial statement, together with a reference to inmates, is given for each institution. The Commission have on file for the information of Council financial statements in detail for all charitable institutions and organizations receiving City grants, together with reports showing the City's responsibility for inmates and their recommendations for the year 1918.

THE ENDORSATION CARD.

The Commission would again call the attention of the giving public to the endorsation card which has been issued yearly for their protection since 1913. Too often the time and money of the private citizen are wasted because he fails to use the means at hand. Any business man or private citizen on request may secure information concerning charitable institutions and organizations appealing for funds. Charitable agencies which have gathered large sums annually for many years have had to fall into line in this matter, because people who have been habitual contributors for years now demand the Commission's card before they subscribe. Endorsement is granted on the following terms:

1. The organization shall fill a need not already well filled by an existing organization and not capable of being thus filled.
2. The organization must be doing a work the value of which is commensurate with the amount of money expended.
3. The organization shall agree to co-operate with other charitable organizations in preventing duplication of effort and in promoting

economy and efficiency in administration of the charities of the City as a whole.

4. The organization must file with the Commission a copy of its annual report, including a statement showing the amount of all monies received and from what source, and the expenditure in detail; also a statement of assets and liabilities.
5. Its books must be audited yearly, and a copy of the auditor's certificate filed with the Commission.
6. The methods employed in raising funds shall be approved by the Commission.
7. The Commission will refuse endorsement when an excessive percentage is paid to collectors, or when the expenses of an entertainment are disproportionate to the receipts.
8. Organizations engaged in Relief work shall agree to register their cases in the Social Service Exchange conducted by the Commission.
9. The operations of an organization and its accounts shall be open to investigation by representatives of the Commission.

The list on page 22 contains the names of all charitable agencies which have received our endorsement to April 1st 1918.

The opinion has been expressed that in the City as a whole Boards of institutions and of organizations are not co-operating and that each group of managers still limits its interest to its particular field, thus preventing development. True as this may be at the present time, there is among the Field Workers representing these organizations a friendly spirit of helpfulness and understanding. During the past year this willingness to work together has been evident to the Commission through the record of inquiries and registrations filed with the Social Service Exchange.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE.

The Commission, through the Exchange or clearing house, serve both private and public societies, not only by registering individuals and families aided through Outdoor Relief, but persons who are inmates of institutions.

A synopsis of societies and organizations using the Exchange during 1917 is as follows:—

Institutions	13	Employment Bureaux	3
Day Nurseries.....	5	Rehabilitation Agencies ..	3
Relief Organizations.....	5	General Welfare Agencies.	3
Health Agencies	5	War Aid Agencies.....	3
Churches	5	Settlements	2
Missions	4		

The following comparative table gives the number of inquiries by months for the years 1916 and 1917. This does not mean registrations:—

Jan., 1917—248	Apr., 1917— 99	July, 1917—210	Oct., 1917—194
Jan., 1916—141	Apr., 1916— 27	July, 1916— 24	Oct., 1916— 80
Feb., 1917—189	May, 1917—120	Aug., 1917—154	Nov., 1917—153
Feb., 1916—170	May, 1916—120	Aug., 1916— 88	Nov., 1916—121
Mar., 1917—106	June, 1917—189	Sep., 1917—221	Dec., 1917—114
Mar., 1916— 74	June, 1916— 9	Sep., 1916— 47	Dec., 1916— 90

The increase in inquiries concerning families shows that there is a desire on the part of organizations to make use of available information and to avoid duplication. For instance—A has an applicant for relief; A calls the Exchange and finds that B has also had the same applicant; the Exchange refers A to B with the result that A and B confer and the applicant is left in the care of B. Without this exchange of information, time and effort would have been wasted.

The number of families registered with the Exchange at the end of each year since it was established is as follows:—

1914	7,847
1915	21,862
1916	35,074
1917	41,748

Registrations will lessen to a considerable degree, from year to year, as conditions become normal, but inquiries should show a decided increase if the right spirit prevails among agencies.

ORDERS FROM THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Commission in their capacity of advisor to the City Council make investigations on order of the Board of Control into any charitable institution or organization using City funds in regard to which a question has arisen before the City Council or the Board of Control. In each report made to the Board of Control are included recommendations looking toward improvement in the management of institutions and in the economical expenditure of the people's taxes.

The Commission received during the year orders from the Board of Control for reports and recommendations covering:

Need for further Hospital accommodation for incurable patients;

Need for a public creche for the accommodation of children of soldiers' wives;

Payments for City-Order Patients in hospitals;

Payment of Out-Patient fee to Gage Institute clinics;

Use and management of medical and dental clinics;

City's responsibility for children made wards through the Juvenile Court;

Joint report with Medical Health Officer, *re* increase in per capita payments for City-Order Patients in the Hospital for Incurables;

Policy *re* payments to Children's Aid Societies;

Special reports on Child-Caring institutions and Relief organizations.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Commission, through three Field Secretaries, offer to private relief-giving agencies expert investigation and advice as to the best method of putting a family which has failed to support itself back on its feet again. Any relief-giving agency or private individual may have the benefit of the accumulated information and the time of the Secretary. The Commission are endeavoring to establish the best obtainable standard in both field-work and statistical data, so that as time goes on the City may have at its disposal information which will be useful in shaping policies for the future. The end and aim of these offices is to remove as quickly as possible some of the faulty methods which have grown up during the years of unsupervised relief-giving. We are far from the goal at present but heading in the right direction.

The following summary is taken from the statistical files in the District Offices. It covers the social status, disabilities and treatment in relation to each of the 575 families and individuals registered. The total number of visits made in behalf of families was 5,663:

Social Status of 575 Heads of Families and Applicants.

Married couple	327	Unmarried couple	5
Widow	114	Deserted man	4
Deserted woman	61	Single woman (transient)	4
Single woman (resident)	17	Children separated from parents	3
Unmarried mother	14	Divorced woman	2
Separated mother	10	Separated man	1
Single man (resident)	6	Single man (transient)	1
Widower	6		

Family Disabilities which Necessitated Application.

Sickness of breadwinner	178	Desertion or non-support	62
Sickness (all other)	161	Old age	58
Unemployment	110	Miscellaneous	51

Family Disabilities which Necessitated Application—Continued.

Domestic incompetency.....	48	Domestic infelicity	21
Insufficient employment	47	Begging tendency	20
Debt	37	Bad housing	18
Death	37	Incorrigibility of children.....	17
Tuberculosis	36	Industrial incompetency	16
Feeble-minded, or epilepsy.....	34	Venereal disease	16
Poorly paid employment	34	Dishonesty	9
Sexual immorality	32	Disability from industrial acci-	
Illegitimacy	32	dent	7
Imprisonment	24	Death from industrial accident.	3
Insanity	22	Non-adjusted immigrant	2
Alcoholic intemperance	22		

Treatment in Dealing with Applicants.

Referred directly to another agency	110	Institutional care, temporary...	21
Medical or surgical aid secured.	105	Legal aid secured	13
Relief raised directly from public charity	96	Relief raised directly from relatives	12
Investigation only	91	Advice only	12
No need of charitable aid.....	58	Institutional care, permanent..	11
Relief raised directly from church	52	Relief from S. F.	10
Personal service and guidance..	41	Treatment offered, refused	10
Restored to self-support.....	38	Search for deserter or non-supporter	8
Relief raised directly from benevolent individual	35	Country outing	8
Court case	29	Creche	7
Church connection strengthened	29	Environment changed	6
Relief raised directly from private charity	27	Relief raised directly from employer	6
Loan	25	Cultural and recreational opportunity	3
Employment, probably permanent	24	Transported or deported	3
Employment, temporary	23	Educational opportunities	2
		Industrial training secured.....	1

The offices of the District Secretaries are open daily from 11:00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. They are located as follows:—Evangelia Settlement, Main 1459; Yorkville Street Library, North 4976; University Settlement, Adelaide 3917.

Although families receiving City aid are the chief concern of the Secretaries, this important work has been set aside frequently because of pressure of other interests. The House of Industry gives emergency aid and notifies the office of the Commission. The work done by the Secretaries is for the purpose of removing the family disability which caused the application for relief. The time of the Secretaries could be entirely occu-

pied in the rehabilitation of the families on the City with good results both for the City and the families.

The number of families aided by the City yearly during a period of six years is as follows:—

March 31st, 1912—	March 31st, 1913.....	1,458
“ 1913—	“ 1914.....	2,820
“ 1914—	“ 1915.....	6,114
“ 1915—	“ 1916.....	2,002
“ 1916—	“ 1917.....	738
“ 1917—	“ 1918.....	790

The main causes of poverty among 575 families are as follows:—Sickness, unemployment, non-support, old age, insufficient employment, domestic incompetency, debt, feeble-mindedness, poorly paid employment.

Refund System.

Much credit is due the City Relief Officer and his staff for their care in admitting patients to hospitals on City Order. During the year City Order Patients have refunded to the City \$10,918,35. The office has examined the financial standing of 6,765 applicants. The refund system is also being put into practice by the House of Industry.

INDOOR RELIEF.

The City Council and Board of Control have at their disposal, in the office of the Commission, information concerning the financial condition of each institution and organization receiving City funds. Institutions maintaining inmates file with the Commission monthly maintenance statements showing the expenditure for foods, fuel, etc. All Child-Caring institutions also file a history of each child, the date admitted, the date discharged and the name and address of the person to whom the child is returned.

The statistical work of the Commission, its purpose and scope.—Statistics are the foundation stones in any scientific work, but in themselves are valueless. The accumulation of social data in the office of the Commission has, during the year 1917, convinced them that certain changes are needed in laws pertaining to the following:—

1. Wife desertion.
2. The maintenance and legal status of the illegitimate child.
3. The support of widowed mothers and mothers whose husbands are incapacitated.

The Commission have under consideration various amendments and additions to the first two, and will, with the co-operation of other bodies

dealing with the families of widows, ask the Government to consider Mothers' Pensions at the coming session of the Legislature.

Dependent Children.

Reasons for their Admission to Homes.

The total number of dependent children registered in Children's institutions during the year ending December 31st, 1917, exclusive of delinquents, 1,785.

They were admitted for the following reasons. The figures for 1916 are given for comparison:

	1917	1916
Mother unable to support (illegitimate child).....	290	246
Illness:	1917	1916
Of mother	261	192
" father	21	16
" both parents	5	11
	—	—
	287	219
Deserted:		
By father	155	148
" mother	68	51
" both parents	23	30
" mothers (illegitimate child)	22*	10
	—	—
	268	239
Death of mother	214	248
Widowhood	177	177
Delinquency:		
Of mother	95	112
" father	32	40
" both parents	38	29
" child	7	6
	—	—
	172	187
Parents insane	42	54
Returned wards	36	40
Parents dead	33	30
Parents separated	31	34
Transferred from other institutions	31	11
Mother feeble-minded	27	28
Foundlings	16	7
Insufficient income	15	0
Returned from foster homes	9	†
Parents feeble-minded	2	12
Both parents out of work	1	7
Low wages	0	4
Miscellaneous reasons	83	15
Unrecorded	63	162

* 12 of these also listed in "Mother unable to support, 290."

† Not recorded in 1916.

The six main causes of dependency are:

	1917 Per cent.	1916 Per cent.
Illegitimacy	16.1	14.3
Illness in the home	15.9	12.7
Desertion	14.9	13.3
Death of mothers	11.3	14.4
Widowhood	9.8	10.3
Delinquency in the home	9.5	10.8

Legal Residence.

Of the 1,785 children registered in children's institutions:

- (43 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission);
- 1,052 were in Toronto one year and more prior to admission;
- 374 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;
- 359 no record was made.

The corresponding figures for 1916 are as follows:

- (34 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission);
- 871 were in Toronto one year and more prior to admission;
- 374 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;
- 441 no record was made.

Occupations of Parents.

	1917	1916
Number of mothers whose occupations were recorded.....	608	515
	1917	1916
Domestics	320	318
Factory girls	73	56
Skilled workers	23	32
Charwomen	41	49
Professional	20	1
School girls	1	16
Others	130	43
Number of fathers whose occupations were recorded.....	517	621
Laborers	175	123
Soldiers and sailors	115	108
Professional	15	6
Skilled workers	159	134
Others	53	251

Removals of Children.

Number of children removed from institutions.....	979	907
Returned to parents	601	558
Returned to relatives	46	50
Placed in foster homes.....	117	126
Sent to hospitals	45	15
Removed to Boarding homes	5	7

<i>Removals of Children—Continued.</i>	1917	1916
Transferred to other institutions.....	49	27
Removed by Children's Aid Societies.....	29	29
Placed at service	26	21
Removed by death	61	74

Number of Children in Institutions.

<i>At End of Year.</i>		<i>Registered During Year.</i>	
On December 31st, 1917.....	806	For year 1917.....	1,785
“ “ “ 1916.....	813	“ “ 1916.....	1,720
“ “ “ 1915.....	904	“ “ 1915.....	1,896
“ “ “ 1914.....	973	“ “ 1914.....	1,965

Mortality among Children in Institutions.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1917, deaths were 61, or 6.20 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1916, deaths were 74, or 8.15 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1915, deaths were 88, or 8.87 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1914, deaths were 119, or 9.90 per cent. total children removed.

The decrease in number of deaths in children's institutions is worthy of note. For the year 1917 the number of deaths was 3.4 per cent. of the total number of children in the institutions.

Delinquent Children in Institutions.

The total number of delinquent children entering institutions in 1917, 1,917.

The total number of delinquent children entering institutions in 1916, 1,384.

The increase during 1917 in the number of Juvenile Offenders may be due to several causes; the absence of the father, the “working out” of the mother, or the system at present in practice. Whatever the cause or causes, it behooves us to begin at once to look for the causes and then the remedy. The Commission, believing that the absence of the mother from the home may be the main cause of delinquency, have under way an investigation which may show to what extent families appearing in the Juvenile Court are also using the various Day Nurseries. An investigation of the homes of a number of Juvenile Delinquents was made by the Commission and it was found that the large majority of these homes are the homes of respectable, thrifty people. It would seem that influences outside the home are responsible in a large measure for the misdeeds of children. Judging from

the type of homes from which many of these children come, it would seem advisable to leave the child in his home instead of removing him to the Detention Home, placing upon the parent the responsibility of producing the child in Court. This would be to the best interest of the parent, child and City.

The 1916 report of the Chief Constable states that 2,206 juveniles between the ages of ten and sixteen appeared in the Adult Court. In the same year the Children's Aid Society reports 1,210 delinquents appearing on their records. A partial summary of offences for which children were taken to the Detention Home, Simcoe Street, for a certain period in 1917 indicates somewhat the seriousness of the problem. This list by no means covers all charges brought against juveniles.

Theft.	521
Vagrancy	212
Shop-breaking	102
Disorderly conduct	46
Truancy	46
House-breaking	45
Trespass	22
Picking pockets	10
Incorrigibility	7
Robbery	7
Attempted picking pockets	2
Forgery	1
Incendiarism	1

The above table naturally suggests the questions: What articles do boys steal? Are these articles exposed so that the boy is tempted? What induces so many boys to become vagrants and prefer to sleep in freight cars or in open sheds? What shops do boys break into? What is the motive in each case? etc. Such questions can be answered only by the worker dealing with the child. The answers to such questions would prove invaluable, and until such data is in the hands of the officials who deal with the question of delinquency, little can be accomplished which will be of permanent value.

The Commission would recommend that the officials dealing with delinquency in the Juvenile Court and in the Adult Court, together with the officials of the Children's Aid Societies and the schools, confer with the purpose in view of getting at the causes for the increase in delinquency.

Illegitimate Children in Institutions.

Total number of illegitimate children registered with the Commission,
1917—388.

Total number of illegitimate children registered with the Commission,
1916—270.

We would again call the attention of the City Council to the fact that the present law covering the maintenance of the illegitimate child has proven ineffective. There can be no greater injustice than that of placing all the responsibility on the mother and leaving the father of the child entirely free. The cost of civil action and the burden of proof must all be borne by the mother. The Commission will place the data which it has at hand before the Board of Control in the hope that the proper authorities may take the necessary next steps to amend the present law. The present law owes its origin to the desire to protect property rights.

The law is as follows:

1. Any person who furnishes food, clothing, lodging or other necessities to any child born out of lawful wedlock may maintain an action for the value thereof against the father of the child, if the child was a minor at the time the necessities were furnished and was not then residing with and maintained by his reputed father as a member of his family.
2. Where the person suing for the necessities is the mother of the child, or the person to whom the mother has become accountable for the necessities, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover unless the fact of the defendant being the father is proved by other testimony than that of the mother, or her testimony is corroborated by some other material evidence of the fact.
3. No action shall be sustained under the next preceding section unless it is shown upon the trial thereof that while the mother of the child was pregnant with, or within six months after the birth of, the child, she had voluntarily made an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace for the county, district or city in which she then resided, declaring that the person afterwards charged in the action is really the father of the child, nor unless such affidavit was deposited, within that time, in the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the County or District or the Clerk of the Council of the City.
4. The affidavit shall not be evidence of the fact of the defendant being the father of the child.

Under date of September 6, 1917, the Board of Control authorized the Commission to register all illegitimate children born in the various hospitals and maternity homes in the City, whose mothers had lived in Toronto less than one year. The purpose of this order is to place the responsibility for maintenance on the municipality to which the mother belongs. With reference to this matter, the Commission would again urge the recommendations made in the report for 1916 as follows:

1. Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
2. More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.

3. More careful inquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
4. Systematic placing of mothers and babes so that separation may not be a financial necessity.
5. Careful placing-out in homes of adoption of all illegitimate children who must be placed; this to be done by the Children's Aid Societies, not by the various institutions.
6. Complete follow-up work for all dependent illegitimate children and their mothers.

The Problem of the Widow.

The number of <i>children of widows in institutions</i> on a particular date	120
(These children came from 71 homes and represented 22 per cent. of all children in institutions which admit children from two to twelve years of age.)	
The number of <i>children of widows in day nurseries</i> on a particular date	67
(or 25 per cent. of all children.)	
The number of <i>families of widows aided by the House of Industry</i> for the year ending March, 1917.....	222
The number of <i>families of widows appearing in the records of the District Offices</i> for the year ending December, 1917.....	114

Approximately 800 children are suffering from want and are being deprived of the care of their mother owing to the death of the father before the children are of working age. The widowed mother in order to secure enough money to feed and clothe her children neglects her home and family to work by the day. Becoming weary of this, she puts her children in an institution. An intimate knowledge of how these widows struggle to meet expenses with the scant aid given them would leave no room for further delay in granting some form of adequate support. Laws establishing Mothers' Pensions are in operation in the Province of Manitoba, twenty-two States of the U. S. A., Denmark and Australia. The child life of the City is one of our serious concerns, and the Commission, believing that the Province is willing to consider the matter, forwarded the following letter to Sir W. H. Hearst this year:

"The Social Service Commission, having been given to understand that your Government is considering the question of Mother's Pensions in Ontario for widows and those mothers who are dependent through the incapacity of their husbands, request me to bring to your attention . . . data which concerns mothers in this City of the classes mentioned.

These mothers whose records we have are obliged to place their children in institutions, or depend upon charity for a considerable portion of their maintenance in an effort to keep their children together in the home.

I am sure it is needless for the Commission to review the advantages which they believe mother and child would receive if some form of pension were in operation." ✕

Day Nurseries.

The following comparative table shows a slight decrease during 1917 in the number of children left in Nurseries by the mother while she is at work. This decrease is a natural result of conditions, and it is hoped that the officials of Day Nurseries will use every means to urge upon mothers the wisdom of remaining at home if such is at all possible. That a mother should leave her home and children to go out to work because work is plentiful should never be the important factor in deciding whether or not the children should be admitted to the nursery. The Boards of Day Nurseries have during the year organized a Central Executive Board, and it is hoped that through this Central Board more uniformity in methods will be possible. On investigation it has been found that several Nurseries are still acting as Employment offices. This is not desirable.

Nursery.		Total Days Attendance of Children.	Average Children per Day.	Cost per Day per Child.	Total Main- tenance Cost.		Fees, Amount Received from Fam- ilies.	
					\$	c.	\$	c.
No. 1.....	1917	18,271	64	28	5,054	39	1,883	73
	1916	18,592	58	22	5,153	43		
No. 2.. . . .	1917	19,781	65	26	5,294	30	2,117	90
	1916	20,783	68	24	5,107	95		
No. 3.....	1917	20,289*	90	20	4,100	79	1,958	85
	1916	27,120	89	15	4,942	31		
No. 4.. . . .	1917	7,643	25	27	2,026	39	837	12
	1916	7,156*	24	19	1,381	70		
No. 5.....	1917	5,769*	19	26	1,494	97	536	70
	1916	7,109	25	25	1,785	26		

* Represents nine months of the year.

What are the conditions in society which cause the need for Day Nurseries? In an effort to get at the facts, the Commission compiled the fol-

lowing data from the records of three of the Day Nurseries, covering a period of eleven months:—

Of 921 women using the Nurseries: 750 were leaving 1,266 children.
171 were not leaving children.

Of these 921 women:

494 were married (husbands working).
79 had incapacitated husbands.
89 were widows.
81 " deserted.
123 " soldiers' wives.
6 " soldiers' widows.
49 " unmarried.

Rescue Homes and Refuges for Women.

A brief description of each of the six Rescue Homes and Refuges to which City grants are made is given in the financial summaries in this report. The matrons of several of these institutions, or their representatives, are present at the Women's Court daily and women who otherwise would be sentenced to the Mercer or the Women's Industrial Farm are given a chance to make good. The Receiving Home of the Salvation Army is practically an adjunct of the Police Court. There has been a decided improvement during the year in the methods of investigation of the social histories of inmates and, in addition, each institution is registering with the Exchange. In addition to the institutions receiving City grants, there are three Church Homes. These are St. Faith's Home (Anglican), 220 Beverley Street; Redemptive Home (Presbyterian), 123 Yorkville Avenue; Mennonite Home, 62 Roehampton Street. For the best interests of these women the Commission would recommend that each institution secure early diagnosis of the mental and physical condition of each inmate. This diagnosis cannot be made at the Court previous to the disposition of the case, yet it can be obtained very soon after admittance, through the Psychiatric Clinic of the Toronto General Hospital. After this mental and physical diagnosis is made it is frequently necessary to transfer the inmate. During 1917, the Haven, the Industrial Refuge and the Redemptive Home used the Psychiatric Clinic.

The number of women in Rescue Homes, Reformatories and Refuges, December 31, 1917, was 894.

Twenty-five regular meetings of the Commission were held during the year. This does not include sub-committee meetings or the many conferences of Members of the Commission with Boards.

In conclusion, the Commission again emphasize their statement of last year, namely, that they are not attempting to do more than they can con-

sistently and persistently follow up, nor do they claim that there is not much that could be improved. A policy of construction rather than of destruction will tend toward harmony even if the process is slower. In reviewing the work of the last three years, the City has made definite advancement in the following: Dependent children in institutions are maintained by the City after investigation satisfactory to the City; grants are made to institutions for the maintenance of inmates the responsibility of the City; a system of record keeping and of social diagnosis is in process of development in reference to families on Outdoor Relief; a Central Board of Day Nurseries is considering the nursery system following the plan recommended by the Commission; a Bureau for the registration, placing, supervision and follow-up work for all illegitimate children is in process of organization; inmates of all institutions receiving a City grant are registered with the Exchange.

The Commission would draw your attention to the following: The increase in population during the year 1917 was 13,303. During the same period the records of the House of Industry show an increase in poverty. The relation of poverty to increase in population is one of the matters which will receive the attention of the Commission during the present year.

The matter of financial federation of private charities in Toronto is set forth in "Toronto Gives," published by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The federation of philanthropies, or the centralizing of the financial and social activities of charitable organizations is no new venture, yet new enough that, until September of 1917, no very definite knowledge was compiled regarding the advantages and disadvantages of Federation. "Financial Federations," a volume of 300 pages compiled by a special committee of the American Association for Organizing Charity, New York City, was issued in September, 1917. The committee members were:

Frank Persons, Director of general work, New York Charity Organization Society;

William H. Baldwin, Member of the board of managers, Washington Associated Charities;

Fred. R. Johnson, Secretary Boston Associated Charities;

Eugene T. Lies, General Superintendent, Chicago United Charities.

The data was collected by Fred. S. Hall of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Commission quote from "Financial Federations" as follows:

"Our recommendation, however, to those for whose sake primarily this study has been made, the social workers and others in cities in which the formation of federations is being considered, is very positively against any adoption of the plan at present. Fourteen cities are now experimenting with it under quite varying conditions and with several different types of organization. We feel strongly that this is experimentation enough.

"Whether the federation plan in any city means a net social advance or the reverse is yet to be demonstrated. No demonstration, moreover, can be made in the next two or three years. The more far reaching effects can hardly show themselves in that time. It must be recalled also that the forming of a federation means an immense amount of work, which is wasted unless the federation accomplishes more than the constituent associations could do. Unless this result is very probable, federation should not be undertaken."

The Commission would strongly recommend a careful review of the publication by the social workers of Toronto.

The Commission desire to place on record their great appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the staff throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission.

R. S. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, April 30th, 1918.

The names and addresses of organizations in the City dealing with soldiers and soldiers' families are given in this report merely for general information. A full report of the activities of each may be obtained by writing direct.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission, 116 College Street, Toronto, Ontario (incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Ontario), advises the returned soldier concerning employment and education.

The Military Hospitals Commission of Canada (incorporated), Branch Office, Kennes Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario; Head Office, Ottawa, Ontario; deals with the convalescent and hospital needs of the returned soldier until his discharge.

The Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada (incorporated), Branch Office, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario; Head Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

The Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association, 48 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, deals with the family during the soldier's active service. Funds distributed are largely private.

The Soldiers' Insurance of the City of Toronto, City Hall. This is a department of the City Treasurer's Office.

Great War Veterans' Association, 72 Carlton Street, Toronto. To safeguard the interests of those in the trenches and to see that their dependents at home are properly looked after.

LIST OF APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto whose work has been approved by the Social Service Commission to April 1st, 1918:

Aged Men's Home	51 Belmont Street.
Aged Women's Home	55 Belmont Street.
Boys' Home	339 George Street.
Children's Aid Society	229 Simcoe Street.
Creche	374 Victoria Street.
Church Home for the Aged	78 Oxford Street.
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities	218 Simcoe Street.
Central Neighborhood House.....	84 Gerrard Street West.
Canadian Free Library for the Blind.	139 Annette Street.
Danforth Nursery	859 Carlaw Avenue.
East End Day Nursery	28 River Street.
Girls' Home	229 Gerrard Street East.
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	West Lodge Avenue.
House of Industry	Elm & Elizabeth Streets.
House of Providence	Power Street.
Haven	320 Seaton Street.
Home for Incurable Children	152 Bloor Street East.
Infants' Home and Infirmary.....	21 St. Mary Street.
Jewish Children's Home	218 Simcoe Street
Julia Greenshield's Home	178 University Avenue.
Nursing at Home Mission	76 Hayter Street.
Nursing Mission	55 Beverley Street.
National Sanitarium Association, King Edward Sanitarium for Consump- tives, Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, and Mus- koka Free Hospital for Consump- tives	Gage Institute, 223 College Street.
Protestant Orphans' Home.....	344 Dovercourt Road.
Preventorium	Yonge Street and Sheldrake Ave.
Queen Street East Day Nursery.....	1575 Queen Street East.
Samaritan Club	223 College Street.
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto	Bank of Toronto.
St. George's Society of Toronto	14 Elm Street.
St. Mary's Infants' Home	Bond Street and Wilton Avenue.
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1830 Queen Street West.
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society	25 Shuter Street.

Salvation Army—

Rescue Home for Women.....	95 Bellevue Avenue.
Receiving Home for Women.....	297 George Street.
Prison and Police Court Work for Men	20 Albert Street.
Toronto Women's Patriotic League...	80 King Street West.
Toronto Industrial Refuge	43 Belmont Street.
Toronto Humane Society	197 McCaul Street.
Toronto Star Fresh Aid Fund	The Toronto Daily Star.
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund.....	The Toronto Daily Star.
University Settlement	95 Peter Street.
Victor Home for Women	341 Jarvis Street.
Victorian Order of Nurses	281 Sherbourne Street.
Willard Hall for Girls.....	22 Gerrard Street East.
West End Creche	197 Euclid Avenue.
Working Boys' Home	Church and Gould Streets.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—Chairman, Rev. T. Crawford Brown; Treasurer, Mr. J. Harry Paterson; Secretary, Mr. Charles T. Stark.

Objects—"To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto and to grant assistance to the casual poor."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$9,350.48.

Indoor Relief—Number of inmates receiving benefit during the year, 202.

Average cost of maintenance of inmates per capita per diem, 36.5c.

Casuals—Number receiving benefit during the year, 431.

Average cost of maintenance of casuals per capita per diem, \$1.04.

Outdoor Relief—Number of families receiving aid during the year, 750.

Average cost of each family, \$23.12.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916 . . .	\$6,551 45	Outdoor relief	\$17,342 31
Public contributions	1,459 50	Casual poor	5,147 78
City grants*	25,000 00	House	16,693 94
Provincial grant	4,168 36	Capital account	1,225 62
Inmates	748 70	Tenant	167 52
Endowment	1,941 47		
Other sources	571 28		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917	136 41		
	\$40,577 17		\$40,577 17

* 1916, \$10,000; 1917, \$15,000. Balance of 1917 grant, \$7,000, not received before October 1st, 1917.

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE,

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—Superior, Assistant Superior, and Secretary-Treasurer.

Object—"Caring for the aged poor of the Province of Ontario."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$3,932.42.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 630. (Number paying, 62; number free, 568).

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 42.2c.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$11,890 55	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1916	\$4,122 22
City grants*	18,000 00	Maintenance	59,773 90
Inmates	16,535 24	Loan returned	2,241 25
Income from property	1,754 16		
Subscriptions and bequests	8,138 92		
Other sources	8,685 53		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917	1,132 97		
	\$66,137 37		\$66,137 37

* 1916, \$10,000; 1917, \$8,000. Balance of 1917 grant, \$10,000, not received before October 1st, 1917.

CO-OPERATIVE BOARD OF JEWISH CHARITIES

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 5TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. H. N. Loeser; Treasurer, Mrs. Lavine; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Cohen; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Miller.

Object—"To assist all Jewish poor."

Number of families assisted, 127.

Income		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$ 800 00	Cash relief	\$7,362 80
Ladies' Montefiore B. S.....	1,190 20	Groceries	1,746 51
Ladies' Aid Societies	1,115 00	Milk	407 10
Donations	64 00	Rents	1,401 05
Refunds	100 75	Coal	531 85
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	8,192 50	Petty cash	6 93
		Cash on hand, Nov. 5, 1917.	6 21
	<u>\$11,462 45</u>		<u>\$11,462 45</u>

NURSING-AT-HOME MISSION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. W. M. Peacock; Treasurer, Miss M. Bickell; Secretary, Mrs. John Turnbull.

Object—"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

Number of employees, 17; salaries, \$1,712.50.

Number of patients aided during the year, 2,732. (Number paying or partly paying, 2,659; number free, 73).

Number of visits, 9,383.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1916...	\$218 51	Maintenance	\$6,069 24
City grant	750 00	Cash on hand, Oct 31:	
Savings account	400 00	Current account...	\$227 95
Interest	105 83	Savings account...	217 48
Patients	2,579 77		
Donations	2,335 46		
Dispensary	104 25		
Sundries	20 85		<u>445 43</u>
	<u>\$6,514 67</u>		<u>\$6,514 67</u>

NURSING MISSION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. Griffith Thomas; Treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Ramsay; Secretary, Mrs. Dudley Stayner.

Object—"Nursing the sick poor."

Number of employees, 10.

Number of patients aided during the year, 660. (Number paying or partly paying, 598; number of patients free, 62).

Number of visits, 6,696.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1916....	\$ 28 96	Total expenses	\$3,640 90
City grant	200 00	Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1917..	31 85
Contributions	841 40		
Patients	2,296 00		
Dividends	250 00		
Other sources	56 39		
	\$3,672 75		\$3,672 75

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—Chairman, W. J. Gage; Secretary, H. H. Love; Treasurer, A. R. Capreol.

Object—"Nursing the poor and needy in their own homes."

Number of employees, 29; salaries, \$10,748.86.

Number of patients aided, 4,670.

Number of visits, 30,500.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$1,500 00	Deficit, Jan. 1, 1917	\$525 98
Contributions	1,742 86	Expenses, general..	\$23,103 42
Subscriptions	1,807 00	Mortgage reduction	3,705 79
Special subscriptions	3,456 00		26,809 21
Patients	10,325 61		
Metropolitan Life.....	5,811 04		
Bell Telephone	450 00		
Ottawa, V.O.N.	1,800 00		
Rent	171 01		
Refunds	35 39		
Deficit, Dec. 31, 1917	236 28		
	\$27,335 19		\$27,335 19

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged women who have not enough means to carry on a home of their own and whose relatives and friends cannot conveniently or comfortably look after them in their own home."

Number of employees, 18; salaries, \$5,629.18.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 51.8c.

Number aided during the year, 123. (Number paying or partly paying, 113; number free, 10).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$1,669 01	Maintenance	\$19,942 18
City grant	500 00	Extraordinary repairs	260 83
Collections	1,077 71	Interest	2,087 50
Donations	394 69		
Dividend	60 00		
Sale of waste	14 10		
Sundries	32 10		
Inmates	15,928 50		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917.....	2,614 40		
	\$22,290 51		\$22,290 51

AGED MEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged men who have not enough means to carry on a home for themselves, and whose relatives and friends cannot conveniently or comfortably look after them in their own homes."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$3,134.68.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 59.2c.

Number aided during the year, 60. (Number paying or partly paying, 54; number free, 6).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$ 580 16	Maintenance	\$9,811 23
City grant	300 00		
Collections	1,085 15		
Donations	424 66		
Inmates	7,236 77		
Dividend	60 00		
Sale of waste.....	7 50		
Sundries	30		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917.....	116 69		
	\$9,811 23		\$9,811 23

JULIA GREENSHIELD'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. A. L. Fleming; Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Henderson; Treasurer, W. P. Molesworth.

Object—"Providing a home for aged and friendless women."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,809.55.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 67.1c.

Number aided during the year, 34. (Number paying or partly paying, 34).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$445 10	Maintenance	\$7,349 26
Government grant	721 35	Investment	500 00
City grant (1916)*.....	200 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	307 69
Inmates	4,284 16		
Interest, etc.	99 54		
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,406 80		
	<hr/> \$8,156 95		<hr/> \$8,156 95

* City Grant for 1917, \$200, not received before September 30th, 1917.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—The Reverend the Mother Superior and the Sisters of St. John the Divine.

Object—"To provide a home for the aged of both sexes."

Number of employees, 5; salaries, \$983.35.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50c.

Number aided during the year, 28. (Number paying or partly paying, 24; number free, 4).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916...	\$294 53	Maintenance	\$5,079 11
Government grant	582 89	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	53 41
City grant	200 00		
Inmates	3,366 10		
Donations	689* 00		
	<hr/> \$5,132 52		<hr/> \$5,132 52

VICTOR HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, G. H. Wood; General Secretary, Rev. S. W. Dean; Treasurer, R. C. Hamilton.

Object—"Care of homeless and unfortunate girls."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$775.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 32.1c.

Number aided during the year, 152. (Number paying or partly paying, 20; number free, 132).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$29 85	Maintenance	\$3,764 04
Government grant	316 27	Interest and principal.....	2,020 00
City grant	500 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	86 74
Inmates	350 00		
Donations and Travellers' Aid..	2,369 26		
Methodist Union	2,305 40		
	\$5,870 78		\$5,870 78

THE SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—Chief Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Objects—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 7; salaries, \$1,210.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50c.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 56. (Number paying or partly paying, 23; number free, 33).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$1,030 83	Maintenance	\$6,297 91
City grant	500 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	612 45
Donations from Headquarters..	333 33		
Donations (cash and food)....	606 55		
Girls' work	3,333 96		
Board of inmates	816 51		
Fees from former inmates.....	289 18		
	\$6,910 36		\$6,910 36

SALVATION ARMY RECEIVING HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—General Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Objects—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$705.67.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 90c.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 102. (Number paying or partly paying, 26; number free, 76).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$ 200 00	Maintenance	2,296 06
Donations	246 75		
Board	770 05		
Sale of work	14 65		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917.....	1,064 61		
	\$2,296 06		\$2,296 06

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.

Objects—"Reclaiming the guilty and preventing those in danger."

Number of employees, 1; salary, \$350.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 36.3c.

Number of persons receiving benefit during the year, 178 (all free).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$3,859 10	Maintenance	\$17,295 22
City grant	700 00		
Subscriptions and donations...	350 00		
Laundry and sewing.....	12,000 00		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917.....	386 12		
	\$17,295 22		\$17,295 22

THE HAVEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. H. Oxley; Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Ross; Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Lorimer.

Objects—"Intermediate reformatory work, a home for the shelter of homeless and fallen women and the children of those not eligible for the Infants' Home, also for feeble-minded girls."

Number of employees, 11; salaries, \$3,583.32.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 35.7c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 286. (Number paying or partly paying, 160; number free, 126).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916...	\$500 73	Maintenance	\$13,298 54
City grant	1,916 62	Laundry	4,644 45
Government grant	1,845 53	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	146 35
Government grant, special	500 00		
Interest	197 43		
Collections	1,916 90		
Inmates	4,006 35		
Laundry	7,205 78		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$18,089 34		\$18,089 34

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$5,518.62.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 42.6c.

Number of persons aided during year, 100. (Number paying or partly paying, 13; number free, 77).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Government grant	\$2,317 07	Maintenance	\$13,810 76
City grant	1,000 00	Laundry	9,578 24
Collections	1,075 22	Extraordinary repairs	250 00
Donations	250 65		
Inmates	883 70		
Laundry	17,825 53		
Sewing	7 63		
Dividends, etc.	157 65		
Sale of waste	20 83		
Sundry receipts	47 00		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1917.....	53 72		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$23,639 00		\$23,639 00

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. G. L. Robinson; Treasurer, Miss Maria Buchan; Secretary, Mrs. G. T. Fergusson.

Object—"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and seventeen years, afflicted with any incurable disease."

Number of employees, 16; salaries, \$4,618.15.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 93c.

Children from Toronto, 7; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 17; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 10.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$1,256 83	Maintenance	\$9,844 91
Donations	2,604 75	Special repairs	370 04
Patients	1,254 02	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	1,042 07
Cots maintained	700 00		
Cots endowed	1,127 16		
Sunday schools and churches..	272 32		
Societies	831 00		
Rose Day, etc	504 00		
Ontario Government grant....	215 48		
City grant	450 00		
Contribution boxes	12 44		
Estates	2,029 02		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$11,257 02		\$11,257 02

THE CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Lady Moss; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Bristol; Secretary, Mrs. H. N. Baird.

Object—"To care for children from six weeks to twelve years of age during the day while their mothers are at work."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,236.55.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 27.6c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 64.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1916..	\$772 07	Maintenance	\$5,054 39
City grant	650 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	398 34
Fees	1,883 73		
Subscriptions	490 85		
Collected by Board	1,452 60		
Annual fees	12 00		
School collections	165 00		
Sundries	26 48		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,452 73		\$5,452 73

DANFORTH DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. A. Phin; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Chinn; Secretary, Mrs. L. Playter.

Objects—"To care for children of widows and deserted wives while out working, also to provide work for same."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$476.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 25.9c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 26.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1917....	\$347 18	Disbursements	\$1,494 97
City grant	350 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	360 76
Fees, children	530 60		
Fees, women	6 10		
Rummage sales	8 50		
Donations	217 25		
Tea	76 50		
Euchre	123 50		
Sales	31 10		
School collections	165 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,855 73		\$1,855 73

EAST END DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. P. Rogers; Treasurer, Miss Marjorie Rogers; Secretary, Mrs. F. Robson.

Object—"To provide work for mothers who need it, and to take care of their children during working hours; also for women without children when necessary."

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$1,606.13.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 20.4c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 90.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1917....	\$245 08	Maintenance	\$5,769 46
City grant	750 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	574 87
School collections	165 00		
Donations	1,411 95		
Stable rent	88 00		
Sales	110 50		
Children's fees	2,680 55		
Women's fees	145 30		
Returned from trustees	500 00		
Rose Day	200 00		
Christmas donations.....	30 45		
Interest	2 50		
Petty cash	15 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,344 33		\$6,344 33

QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. C. B. Watts; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. Adcock.

Object—"The care of children whose mothers are obliged to become wage earners."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$1,009.95.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 26.5c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 25.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1916..	\$444 90	Maintenance	\$2,026 39
City grant	350 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	274 23
Donations	481 50		
Fees	837 12		
School collections	165 00		
Entertainment	20 45		
Refund	1 65		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,300 62		\$2,300 62

WEST END CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. Herbert Houston; Secretary, Miss Aileen Robertson; Treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Christie.

Object—"Welfare of children."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$2,322.59.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 26.3c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 65.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$350 09	Maintenance	\$5,294 30
City grant	600 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	364 19
Collections by members	2,077 00		
Collections at schools	165 00		
Donations	94 25		
Fees	2,117 90		
Interest	2 15		
Mrs. Osler, for summer outing.	50 00		
Sundries	1 10		
Transferred from reserve	200 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,658 49		\$5,658 49

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, J. K. Macdonald; Treasurer, A. M. Campbell; Secretary, Wm. Duncan.

Object—"To attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the Juvenile Court; to receive and investigate complaints of alleged cruelty to or neglect of children; to receive children from parents who are unable to control them."

Number of employees, 19; salaries, \$5,657.30.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Shelter), 59c.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Detention), 78½c.

Total number of children, neglected and dependent, registered during the year with the Commission, 253.

Total number of children classed as juvenile delinquents and registered with the Commission, 809.

Income.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1917....	\$7,049 05	Maintenance	\$17,791 53
Interest	66 05	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	1 68
City grant	4,000 00		
Contribution boxes.....	327 63		
Applications	124 50		
Inmates	1,759 29		
Donations	4,466 69		
	\$17,793 21		\$17,793 21

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—Mr. W. T. Kernahan, President; Mr. J. F. Boland, Secretary.

Object—"To protect dependent and neglected children as by law provided."

✓ Total number of days of children paid for, 5,773.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, Jan. 1, 1917	\$ 186 67	Payments for wards	\$ 750 77
City grant	1,500 00	Conveying wards	126 73
Membership fees and contribu- tions	1,149 05	Salaries	1,124 42
Bequests	718 33	Sundries	537 45
Payments for wards	141 35	Cash on hand	1,156 03
	\$3,695 40		\$3,695 40

BOYS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. Lionel Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Campbell Reeves; Secretary, Mrs. B. P. Nelson.

Object—"The training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$3,132.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per day, 39.6c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 136.

Children from Toronto, 104; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 12; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 20.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$ 44 18	Maintenance	\$12,503 17
City	2,121 25	Extraordinary repairs.....	1,533 95
Government	613 68	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	739 22
Inmates	3,773 00		
Rose Day	1,200 00		
Special gift	366 64		
Dividends and interest	2,703 09		
Public contributions.....	3,954 50		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,776 34		\$14,776 34

GIRLS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. S. J. Boddy; Treasurer, Miss Pearl Moore; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Reid.

Object—"To care for girls under fourteen years of age who for various reasons have been deprived of the sheltering care of a home, and to care for their religious, moral and temporal welfare."

Number of employees, 11; salaries, \$2,980.05.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per day, 50.4c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 110.

Children from Toronto, 70; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 17; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 23.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$ 2 30	Maintenance	\$10,615 12
City	\$1,789 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	127 59
Government	487 12		
Fees	2,030 75		
Donations	1,583 00		
Dividends	2,732 48		
Collections	1,613 06		
Capital account	500 00		
Indenture	5 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$10,742 71		\$10,742 71

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—First Directress, Mrs. L. L. McMurray; Treasurer, Miss C. Oates; Secretary, Mrs. George Gooderham.

Object—"To afford relief and support to fatherless, motherless and orphan children."

Number of employees, 16; salaries, \$5,127.03.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 35c.

Total number of children (receiving benefit) during the year, registered with the Commission, 221.

Children from Toronto, 168; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 22; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 31.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$ 510 36	Overdrafts, charge accounts, Oct. 1, 1916	\$ 317 78
City	1,592 25	Maintenance	17,635 78
Government	1,150 92	Extraordinary repairs	1,676 44
Interest and rentals	6,481 13	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	51 57
Inmates	5,413 53		
Collections and donations.....	3,839 00		
Orange contributions	211 52		
Miscellaneous receipts	25 20		
Christmas donations	233 64		
Overdrafts, charge accounts ..	224 02		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$19,681 57		\$19,681 57

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—Sisters of St. Joseph.

Objects—"To shelter homeless and neglected children, and to try to secure foster homes for them."

Number of employees, 21; salaries, \$2,746.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 29c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 471.

Children from Toronto, 199; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 115; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 157.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916....	\$ 833 04	Maintenance	\$23,929 48
City	1,856 00	Extraordinary repairs	363 75
Government	2,530 96	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	543 29
Donations and bequests	8,829 48		
Inmates	6,372 44		
Other sources	4,214 60		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$24,636 52		\$24,636 52

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. A. Rafelman; Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Cohen; Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Beube.

Objects—"To care for the dependent and neglected children of Jewish faith and to place them in suitable homes as soon as such homes may be found."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,297.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 42c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 59.

Children from Toronto, 38; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 15; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 6.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1916....	\$ 306 65	Maintenance	\$4,826 26
City	429 25		
Contributions	3,259 35		
Inmates	710 30		
Entertainments	59 50		
Refunds	27 65		
Deficit, Oct. 31, 1917.....	33 56		
	<hr/> \$4,826 26		<hr/> \$4,826 26

ST. MARY'S INFANTS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—Sisters of Misericordia.

Objects—"The care of destitute mothers before and after their confinement and the care of the children."

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 32.5c.

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$738.

Total number of babes receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 144.

Children from Toronto, 85; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 38; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 21.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 923 50	Maintenance	\$7,376 54
Inmates	2,790 12		
Subscriptions, collections and other sources	3,662 92		
	<hr/> \$7,376 54		<hr/> \$7,376 54

INFANTS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. M. Boulton; Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Elliott; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell.

Objects—"To receive and care for destitute children under four years of age committed to its care, either by individuals or any municipality in Ontario, and to maintain such infants as may be admitted with their mothers."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$3,299.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 49c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 181.

Children from Toronto, 107; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 41; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 33.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1916	\$2,147 80	Maintenance	\$15,623 75
City	2,028 55	Deposit	100 00
Government	1,885 52	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917.	1,992 43
Donations	2,690 18		
Collections	2,878 75		
Inmates	963 55		
Rose Day	1,200 00		
Boxes	600 00		
Santa Claus cot	50 00		
Wm. Warren Estate	200 00		
Boyd Mortgage	100 00		
Refund	8 00		
Entertainments	385 50		
Interest	2,578 33		
	<hr/> \$17,716 18		<hr/> \$17,716 18

SALVATION ARMY PRISON WORK FOR MEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1917.

Officers—General Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan.

Objects—"Assisting Police Court cases and discharged prisoners, also visiting and advising prisoners in jails and penitentiaries."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,667 (Toronto only).

Number of Toronto men cared for, 585; number of families of prisoners supplied with food, 170; number of prisoners' families to whom monies earned by prisoners was handed, 39.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$1,000 00	Total cost of prison and Police	
Government grant	3,500 00	Court work in Toronto and	
Donations	275 70	Province of Ontario	\$5,219 63
Deficit	443 93		
	<hr/> \$5,219 63		<hr/> \$5,219 63

TORONTO WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Officers—President, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns; Secretary, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh.

Objects—"Emergency war organization; clearing-house for Red Cross supplies, soldiers' comforts, Belgian Relief, etc. It also provides workrooms for those physically disabled for general employment."

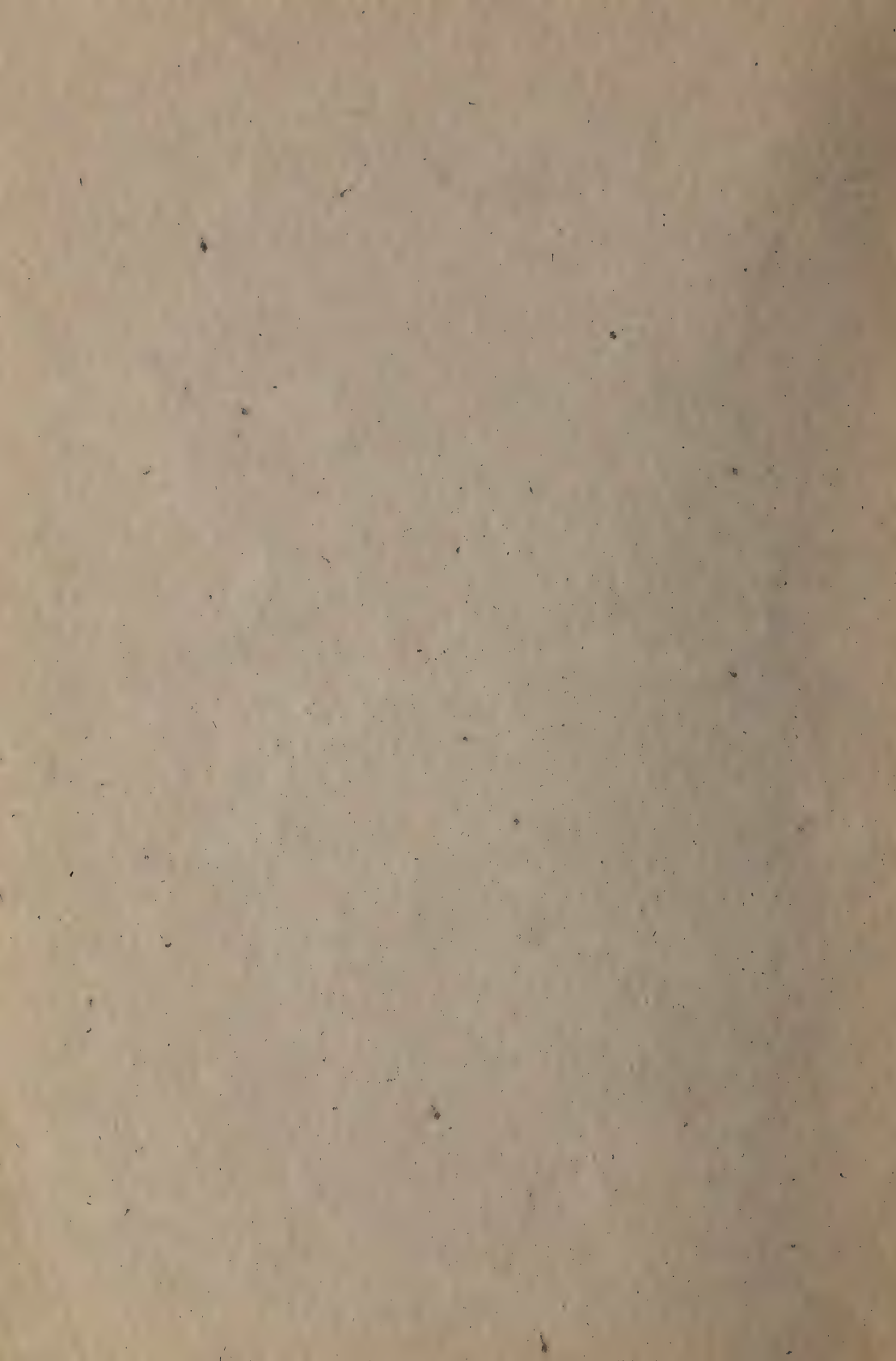
Belgian Relief Account—Total amount of money received to
December 31st \$125,558 41

Clothing, quilts, etc., received, valued at..... 210,000 00

Soldiers' Comforts Account—Total amount of money received to December 31st 6,567 62

Value of comforts and supplies overseas and for returned
soldiers in England and Canada 336,834 42

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balances, Jan. 1, 1917:		Special Funds:	
General	\$1,704 46	Red Cross.....	\$ 287 48
Red Cross	290 94	Soldiers' comforts	5,103 69
Soldiers' comforts	56 75	Halifax	13 50
	<u>\$2,052 15</u>		<u>\$5,404 67</u>
Special Funds:		Emergency work room	2,972 71
Red Cross	26 50	Knitting Department	854 24
Soldiers' comforts	5,046 94	Other disbursements	3,681 09
Halifax	13 50	Balances, Dec. 31st:	
	<u>5,086 94</u>	Red Cross	29 96
General:		General	1,707 15
City grant	2,700 00		<u>1,737 11</u>
Emergency work			
room	1,152 16		
Knitting Dept. ...	797 88		
Other sources ...	2,860 69		
	<u>7,510 73</u>		
	<u>\$14,649 82</u>		<u>\$14,649 82</u>



ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO

FOR THE YEAR

1918



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SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

¹⁷
18 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

1918

W. H. Smith,
Chairman

Alfred Maguire,
Controller

R. S. Hudson

James Simpson

W. H. Alderson

Thomas McMillan

R. P. Gough

Edwin Dickie,
Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the City Council and Members of the Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the Social Service Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

To interpret social conditions and to have an intelligent understanding of ways and means of dealing with the causes and the results of our social ills is the duty both of the municipality and of the private citizen. The City has compiled for its guidance data covering a period of five years with reference to every charitable activity undertaken or assisted by the City through grants made on the recommendation of the Social Service Commission. To the student who is searching for information and to the taxpayer who pays the bills, there is ample food for thought. Whether charitable costs are met by taxes, by collectors on tag days, by visitors to your office or to your home, the obligation to know 'why' and 'for whom' is the same. The answers to the questions 'why' and 'for whom' have led the Commission to make radical changes in their methods of meeting the cost of the City's dependents. Large sums of money collected and spent give no indication of the wisdom of any undertaking. The report for this year deals with a review of the work for the past five years.

The method of subsidizing organizations and institutions by lump sum grants is a thing of the past. The emphasis is now placed on the question of maintenance of the individual, not on the question of maintenance of an institution.

Maintenance for nine children's institutions is based on a per capita per diem rate for children who are the responsibility of the City. Under the Children's Protection Act and the Juvenile Delinquents Act the municipality is responsible for the maintenance of certain classes of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Seven institutions—Rescue Homes, Refuges and Reformatories—where adults are committed or remanded by the Court, payment is based on the full cost of maintenance of inmates who are the responsibility of the City.

Nursing organizations receive their grants based on the work done for dependents and on their work for civic departments in dealing with dependents. A complete yearly statement of the activities of each organization in its dealings with patients who are dependents and with those who pay is submitted to the Commission.

Prison and Police Court work done by the Salvation Army is paid for on the basis of the direct responsibility of the City. The officials of the

Salvation Army are acting in the capacity of probation officers for the Court.

Five Day Nurseries are aiding the widow and the deserted mother to support their children. Otherwise, maintenance would be necessary through the House of Industry.

The grant for Outdoor Relief is made to cover the amount of food and fuel given to families under an order from the City Relief Department, the House of Industry and the Jewish Federation. The district secretaries of the Commission deal with the *cause* of dependency with a view to its removal.

To deal intelligently with grants for the maintenance of dependents in institutions and in their homes, a knowledge of the social history of each inmate is of vital importance. Twelve institutions, admitting women and children, furnish the Commission with a history of each inmate. These histories are completed by the Field Workers for the Commission and a recommendation made to the institution. In developing this branch of the work, the Commission are establishing a standard of case work covering not only children in institutions, but children brought before the Juvenile Court whose maintenance is charged against the City. An effort is being made to have each institution, particularly children's institutions, employ a trained worker so that this important work may be done within the institution.

The elimination of overlapping and waste of effort in dealing with families is gradually reaching a satisfactory basis, as shown by statistics covering the work of the Social Service Exchange during a period of five years, 1914-1918, inclusive:

	*1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Totals
Cases registered (new)	7,847	14,015	13,212	6,674	5,697	<u>47,445</u>
Registrations from all agencies..	11,648	18,401	17,622	9,954	8,091	<u>65,716</u>
Inquiries, including registered						
Inquiries	†	†	18,613	11,961	10,483	
Inquiries not registered	†	†	991	2,007	2,392	
Number of agencies and institutions using the Exchange.	147	178	193	202	214	

Francis H. McLean, General Secretary, American Association for Organizing Charity, in an article entitled "Future Uses of the Social Service Registration Bureau," states as follows:

"During the next five years, at least, one of the most absorbing and complicated problems in the social field is going to be proper co-ordination of functioning of many specialized agencies working with individual families.

* Represents fourteen months.

† Not recorded.

I consider here that in the days to come the Registration Bureau has a most important duty to perform in organizing conferences with reference to one individual family after another in which many societies are interested."

ORDERS FROM THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

During the year the Commission have received the following orders from the Board of Control and have rendered seventeen reports:

Management of Medical Clinics.
 Per Diem Allowance for Partially Dependent Children.
 Provision for Partially Dependent Children, Boys' Home.
 Application from Berachah Home for Grant.
 Orders for Maintenance of Wards by Judge of the Juvenile Court.
 Increase in Per Diem Allowance to Children's Institutions.
 Infants' Bureau.
 Neighborhood Workers' Association Resolutions.
 Maintenance "Flu" Cases, Children's Aid Society Shelter.
 Special Grant, House of Industry.
 Application for Grant for Big Sister Association.
 Application Increased Per Diem Allowance Hospital for Incurables.
 Question of Parents Meeting Partial Cost of Children Committed to Industrial Schools.

The Commission have endeavored to hold themselves responsible for the carrying out of their recommendations through the various Institution Boards, and it is a satisfaction to note in reviewing the list that with few exceptions the recommendations are in force and have met with the approval of the institutions concerned.

OUTDOOR RELIEF AND FAMILY REHABILITATION.

The number of families receiving Outdoor Relief during the five years ending March 31st, 1919:

March 31st, 1914, to March 31st, 1915.....	6,114
" 1915, " " 1916.....	2,002
" 1916, " " 1917.....	738
" 1917, " " 1918.....	790
" 1918, " " 1919.....	991

It is evident that the prophecies of certain pessimistic individuals that poverty would be as acute following the armistice as it was during 1914 and 1915 have not been realized. Although unemployment came suddenly there has not been destitution to any marked degree. The years 1916 and 1917 show possibly the lowest ebb in poverty as only the unemployable were out of work; the morally and mentally degenerate were in the usual difficulties and the sick who had spent their last dollar were in need. Sickness was responsible for 60 per cent. of the entire number of families aided. Following sickness came desertion, old age, domestic incompetency,

debt, death, tuberculosis, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, poorly paid employment, immorality, illegitimacy, insanity, alcoholic intemperance, begging tendency, etc. It is safe to estimate that no city of over half a million population could show fewer than 1.4 persons in 1,000 falling below the self-supporting level.

During the past five years Toronto has been slowly evolving a system for the centralizing of private charity. It is expected that through the efforts of private charity many families applying for city aid during an emergency may now be tided over their difficulties by the helping hand of a local neighborhood club instead of by poor-relief funds. In this connection, in order that there might be close co-operation in the matter of public and private relief-giving, the Commission under date of November 25th, 1918, advised the Secretary of the present Neighborhood Workers' Association as follows:

"The Commission recognize the Neighborhood Workers' Association to be the private relief-giving agency of the city. One of its functions is to deal with families in such a way that private relief may be adequate.

"If it is the opinion of the Neighborhood Workers' Association that any family with which it is dealing or which is referred to it needs City aid, the Social Service Commission as the supervisor of Outdoor Relief reserve the right to make direct investigation if they deem that necessary, as the City is entitled to inquire into any expenditure of municipal funds for charitable purposes.

"The plan for Outdoor Relief, of which the Commission approves and which should cover all classes of dependent families, is briefly:

Widows' families and certain other families where the father is incapacitated to be cared for by mothers' pensions.

Certain families to receive adequate relief and social treatment through a Central Relief-giving agency to act for all private relief-giving agencies.

Families which receive City aid are to be the responsibility of the City —the City to give adequate social treatment with a view to

1. Removing the cause of poverty.
2. Determining whether Indoor or Outdoor Relief should be given and who should be responsible for the family's care.
3. Securing data for the purpose of improving civic methods of dealing with desertion, illegitimacy, unemployment, etc.

"The above plan places responsibility on the Province, the City, and private individuals, and would prevent a large per cent. of families from falling into the list of paupers."

Very careful work is needed in order that families may not be shifted about from organization to organization and the ideal of adequate treatment following adequate social diagnosis should be kept in mind. The District Office of the Commission is now concentrating its entire time on families depending upon Poor Relief, leaving to private charity the care of all other families needing advice and treatment.

During 1918, 4,161 visits were made by the Field Secretaries. Number of families on the files of the District Office during 1918, 569.

The following were referred to the Central Office:

By the Mayor's office	81
By civic officials	89
By Military Headquarters, No. 2.....	43
By out-of-town agencies	53

The Social Status of 569 Families.

Married couple	322	Widower	5
Widow	131	Unmarried couple	3
Deserted woman	61	Children separated from parents ..	2
Single woman	19	Deserted man	2
Unmarried mother	10	Separated man	1
Separated mother	11	Single man (transient)	1
		Single man	1

Family Disabilities which Necessitated Application.

Sickness of the breadwinner... 146	Insanity	20
Sickness (all other)	Alcoholic intemperance	24
Unemployment	Domestic infelicity	23
Desertion or non-support	Begging tendency	15
Domestic incompetency	Industrial incompetency	26
Old age	Bad housing	20
Insufficient employment	Delay in military adjustment..	19
Debt	Dishonesty	14
Death	Venereal disease	13
Tuberculosis	Incorrigibility of children.....	8
Feeble-minded or epilepsy	Disability from industrial acci-	
Poorly paid employment.....	dent	5
Sexual immorality	Death from industrial accident.	4
Illegitimacy , , ,	Non-adjusted immigrant	3
Imprisonment	Occupational disease	1

Treatment in Dealing with Applicants.

Referred directly to another agency	94	Institutional care, temporary	52
Medical or surgical aid secured.	74	Legal aid secured	7
Relief raised directly from public charity	43	Relief raised directly from relatives	9
Investigation only	89	Advice only	26
No need of charitable aid.	54	Institutional care, permanent	10
Relief raised directly from church	74	Treatment offered, refused.	15
Personal service and guidance.	106	Search for deserter or non-supporter	9
Restored to self-support	33	Country outing	8
Relief raised directly from benevolent individual	34	Creche	9
Court case	38	Environment changed	30
Church connection strengthened.	15	Relief raised directly from employer	9
Relief raised directly from private charity	84	Cultural and recreational opportunity	4
Loan	27	Transported or deported	3
Employment, probably permanent	37	Military pay adjustment.	7

The office of the District Secretaries is at 18 Toronto Street, Room 52, Telephone, Main 3645. The office is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturday.

INDOOR RELIEF.

Number of Inmates in Institutions.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Decrease
House of Providence	887	841	787	630	557	330
House of Industry	358	337	445	202	200	158
Four Aged People's Homes	242	250	254	243	242	
Five Rescue Homes	1,433	830	779	774	807	625
Toronto Industrial Refuge	96	96	95	100	89	7
Home for Incurable Children.	37	39	34	34	33	4
Children dependent and neglected in eight institutions	2,720	2,990	1,508	1,575	1,554	1,166
Children delinquent	1,239	1,317	1,035	1,352	1,437	198*

* Increase.

Casuals.—The destitute who are given lodging at the House of Industry—men and women who claim they are homeless:

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Decrease
4,310	2,725	445	431	346	3,964

During the above five-year period the number of inmates entering institutions has decreased 6,056.

999
485

Statistical Table Showing Cost of Maintenance Per Capita Per Diem in Institutions Receiving Assistance from the City.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
House of Providence .....	.39	.38	.40	.42.2	.46
House of Industry .....	.23½	.23¾	.30	.36.5	.53
Aged Women's Home .....	.50½	.50	.52	.51.8	.57
Aged Men's Home .....	.59	.60	.58	.59.2	.69
Julia Greenshield's Home .....	.68	.57	.63	.67.1	.76
Church Home for the Aged.....	.57	.39	.52	.50	.54
Victor Home for Women.....	.44¾	..	.30	.32.1	.31
Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	..	..	.36	.50	.41
Salvation Army Receiving Home.....	..	..	.91	.90	1.14
Good Shepherd Female Refuge .....	.16	.25	.30	.36.3	.40
The Haven .....	.26	.25	.34	.35.7	.37
Toronto Industrial Refuge .....	.50	.35	.32	.42.6	.50
Home for Incurable Children .....	..	.71	.81	.93	1.02
Toronto C. A. S. ....	..	..	.41	.59	.62
Boys' Home .....	.33	.36	.37	.39.6	.54
Girls' Home .....	.31	.30	.41	.50.4	.59
Protestant Orphans' Home .....	.21½	.26	.34	.35	.40
Sacred Heart Orphanage.....	.27	.26	.26	.29	.42¾
Jewish Children's Home .....	..	.28	.31	.42	.80
St. Mary's Infants' Home .....	..	.49½	.24	.32.5	.49
Infants' Home and Infirmary .....	..	.26	.33	.49	.60

The amount required by the various institutions to maintain inmates has increased to a considerable degree. The number of inmates has decreased, thus raising the per capita costs.

For example, seven large institutions are cited—

Maintenance Cost.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Protestant Orphans'					
Home	\$15,416.75	\$22,189.54	\$19,705.24	\$17,635.78	\$20,585.41
Boys' Home	10,517.48	11,460.17	12,300.47	12,503.17	14,411.12
Girls' Home	9,320.38	9,893.95	10,035.86	10,615.12	13,202.85
Sacred Heart Orphanage	24,889.23	20,730.77	21,329.36	23,929.48	36,515.36
Infants' Home	12,927.56	14,964.47	11,364.09	15,623.75	16,935.50
House of Industry..	15,769.52	16,040.50	16,514.30	16,693.94	20,590.45
House of Provid'ce.	64,535.87	65,121.08	67,042.05	59,773.25	64,379.66

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Reasons for Their Admission to Homes.

The total number of dependent children registered during the year ending December 31st, 1918, exclusive of delinquents, 1,741.

They were admitted for the following reasons. The figures for 1917 are given for comparison:

	1918	1917
Illness	312	287
(Subdivided as follows):		
	1918	1917
Of mother	255	261
“ father	16	21
“ both parents	4	5
“ child	2	*
“ guardian	9	*
Mother in sanitarium	19	*
Father in sanitarium	7	*
Mother unable to support illegitimate child	268	290
Desertion	243	268
(Subdivided as follows):		
	1918	1917
By mother	102	90
“ father	115	155
“ both parents	26	23
Death of mother	238	214
Widowhood , , ,	210	177
Delinquency	156	172
(Subdivided as follows):		
	1918	1917
Of mother	73	95
“ father	29	32
“ both parents	4	38
“ child	9	7
“ guardian	7	*
Mother contributed to neglect	16	*
Immorality of mother	14	*
“ “ father	4	*
Insanity	58	42
Mother	6	*
Father	52	*
Emergency care	30	*
Mother feeble-minded (illegitimate child)	27	27
Returned from foster homes	22	9
Parents separated	20	31
Death of both parents	20	33

* Not recorded in 1917.

	1918	1917
Mother with child in institution	19	*
Mother sent to other institution	15	*
Foundlings	13	16
Parents intemperate	10	*
Parents feeble-minded	7	2
Insufficient income	4	15
Child feeble-minded	3	*
Death of guardian	2	0
Miscellaneous	16	83
Unrecorded	26	63

The six main causes of dependency among children—

	1918 Per cent.	1917 Per cent.
Illness in the home	17.9	15.9
Illegitimacy	15.3	16.1
Desertion	13.9	14.9
Death of mothers	13.6	11.3
Widowhood	12.1	9.8
Delinquency in the home	8.9	9.5

Legal Residence.

Of the 1,741 children registered in Children's Institutions:

(54 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission);

1,132 were in Toronto one year or more prior to admission;

399 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;

210 no record was made.

The corresponding figures for 1917 are as follows:

(43 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission);

1,052 were in Toronto one year or more prior to admission;

374 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;

359 no record was made.

Occupations of Parents.

	1918	1917
Number of mothers whose occupations were recorded.....	546	608
	1918	1917
Domestics	343	320
Factory workers	77	73
Skilled workers	28	23
Charwomen	45	41
Professional	12	20
Business	40	*
School girls	1	1
Miscellaneous	0	130

* Not recorded in 1917.

	1918	1917
Number of fathers whose occupations were recorded.....	783	517
Unskilled	326	175
Soldiers and sailors	215	115
Professional	16	15
Skilled workmen	127	159
Business	49	*
Miscellaneous	50	53

Removals of Children.

Number of children removed from institutions.....	982	979
Returned to parents	572	601
" relatives	34	46
" guardians	5	*
Placed in foster homes	130	117
Sent to hospitals	64	45
To boarding homes	1	5
Transferred to other institutions.....	57	49
Removed by Children's Aid Societies.....	18	29
Placed at service	11	26
By death	87	61
Left without leave	3	†

Number of Children in Institutions.

<i>At end of each year.</i>		<i>Registered during each year</i>
On December 31st, 1918.....	759	For year 1918..... 1,741
" " " 1917.....	806	" " 1917..... 1,785
" " " 1916.....	813	" " 1916..... 1,720
" " " 1915.....	904	" " 1915..... 1,896
" " " 1914.....	973	" " 1914..... 1,965

Mortality among Children in Institutions.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1918, deaths were 87, or 8.85 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1917, deaths were 61, or 6.20 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1916, deaths were 74, or 8.15 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1915, deaths were 88, or 8.87 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1914, deaths were 119, or 9.90 per cent. total children removed.

† Not recorded in 1917.

Statistics for an Infants' Home covering a period of five years, 1914-1918, inclusive, point to certain weaknesses in our immigration law and to our readiness to admit to and maintain in city institutions people coming from outside municipalities.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Number of inmates by years.....	325	281	166	179	227
Per cent. illegitimate children.....	41.1	43.9	35.5	42.4	39.6
Per cent. children entering the Home with mothers	46.7	42.9	28.9	28.4	27.7
Number of illegitimate children whose mothers have lived in Toronto less than one year	11	14	31	37	29
Number of children whose mothers have lived in Canada less than 3 years.....	2	6	7	3	2
Per cent. of mothers coming from outside Canada	72	70	64	60	67
Number of children admitted because of insanity of parent or parents	1	2	4	3	*15
Per cent. of children admitted because of desertion of parent or parents.....	6.8	10.2	7.2	16.8	17.1
Number of children admitted because of death of father	†	†	3	6	6
Number of children admitted because of death of mother	†	†	15	5	18
Number of children admitted because of delinquency of parent or parents.....	†	†	19	24	20

Removals of Children.

By parents and relatives	142	107	71	64	68
To C. A. S.	20	2	17	14	11
“ institutions (Homes) . . . . .	..	2	..	3	3
“ hospitals	4	9	..	6	17
Per cent. of children returned to parents or taken out by parents	43	38.2	42.7	35.8	29.8

Total deaths in the Home by years and per cent. of total inmates removed by death:

1914.....	57 or 25.3%	of total inmates.
1915.....	54 or 19.2%	“ “
1916.....	22 or 13.2%	“ “
1917.....	14 or 8.3%	“ “
1918.....	62 or 27.3%	“ “

* 13 mothers, 2 fathers.

† Not recorded.

 DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

The number of delinquent children entering institutions during the years 1914-1918:

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1,239	1,317	1,035	1,352	1,437

Referring to the report of the Toronto Police Department during 1918, police officials sent 820 juvenile offenders to the Detention Home. 726 were first offenders, 65 second, 28 third, and one fifth offender. Of this number 504 were charged with theft, 188 with shop breaking and 45 with house breaking.

During the year the Commission made a careful inquiry into methods of dealing with delinquent children in other cities and found that very few children, compared to the total reported delinquent, were taken to a Detention Home. Several cities where the question of juvenile delinquency is reported as being well handled are following the practice of sending the child to his own home and of putting upon the parent the responsibility of producing the child in Court. In order that the Juvenile Court may be quickly in touch with the child's family, all reports of delinquency are sent to one police station. The probation officers visit this station daily, secure the name and address of the child, visit his home and prepare the case for the Court. This preparation of the case prevents remands and saves both the time of the people and the cost of maintaining the child outside his own home.

Buffalo, a city of about the same population as Toronto, detained 389 delinquents, as compared with 978 in Toronto. The number of days' stay of delinquents in Buffalo was 1,633, as compared with 9,566 in Toronto.

The Commission made a brief investigation into the homes of delinquent children and found that they are, with few exceptions, the homes of thrifty people who might be relied upon to produce the child in Court. It is, however, contrary to the policy of the Police Department at present to follow this practice.

Under date of February 20th, 1919, the Commission recommended to the Board of Control as follows, in reference to the Detention Home and the Juvenile Court:

That the proposed Detention Home

Shall be under the same roof as the Juvenile Court;

Shall house only delinquents remanded by the Juvenile Court or recommended by the Chief Probation Officer. (The Police Department, as far as lies within reason, to take boys to their own homes, placing the responsibility upon parent or parents to produce the child in Court);

Shall house children only for a short period, other provision to be made for boys needing long detention;

Shall afford manual training and systematic outdoor recreation suited to children detained for a short period;

That the Juvenile Court

Shall have the care and supervision of delinquent children,—the City to meet the maintenance cost;

Shall furnish the City with monthly vouchers containing the name and address of each child detained, the length of stay, the reasons for detention and monthly maintenance sheets showing expenditure in detail according to the practice already followed by other institutions receiving city funds.

As the City has no complete data concerning delinquency, the Commission would advise that the City secure the following from the Juvenile Court yearly:—

Total delinquent boys
 Total delinquent girls
 Total neglect cases
 Total ward cases
 Sources referring above cases. Total cases dealt with in Court.....

Adult Cases.

For neglect of children for contributing to delinquency
 for contributing to dependency

Cases Settled without Coming to the Judge.

Boys Girls Adults—male
 female.....

Total cases settled without coming to the Judge.....

Grand total for the year.

Disposition.

Adults involved in neglect cases.
 Adults involved in dependency cases.
 (Wards)
 Adults involved in delinquency cases.

Financial Statement.

Money received from parents for support of children in the various institutions

Delinquent Boys.

Delinquent Girls.

Adults.

Charges against By whom charge is made
Disposition of Commitments to institutions

Appearance, first offence Second offence etc.

Birthplace Nationality Religion, etc.
Ages of

A similar analysis to be made of each group handled in Court.

INFANTS' BUREAU.

The Commission would again call the attention of the Council to the deplorable lack of both facilities and legislation to deal properly with the illegitimate child problem in the City. The need for an Infants' Bureau has been shown in previous reports and consultations and conferences have been held with the various organizations most closely associated with this particular work. The proper registration and investigation into the question of parental responsibility is in a measure prevented by legislation. The child by law has but one parent, a mother; the state in no way offers her legal assistance.

The Castberg Law, which had its origin in Norway, is being adopted with some changes in various communities and offers a satisfactory solution.

The data compiled by the Commission was placed before a committee of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, November, 1916. In May, 1918, the Commission were advised that a sub-committee composed of representatives of various City institutions had in hand a plan to carry out the recommendations which were incorporated in our report to Council in 1916, as follows:

1. Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
2. More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.
3. More careful inquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
4. Systematic placing of mothers and babes so that separation may not be a financial necessity.
5. Careful placing-out in homes of adoption; this is to be done by the Children's Aid Societies not by the various institutions.
6. Complete follow-up work for all dependent illegitimate children and their mothers.

In July, 1918, the Commission made a report and the following recommendation to the Board of Control:—

“The Commission would recommend that, in the event of the plan referred to not materializing and in view of the urgent necessity for the care of this class of children, a worker be attached to the office of the Commission to properly develop the work leading up to the formation of a Bureau, which, when established, will be a part of the work of the Children's Aid Societies.”

This was adopted July, 1918, and provision for the carrying out of the Commission's recommendation is under way.

The Commission held twenty-six regular meetings. In addition, many conferences were held with Boards by the Chairman and by sub-committees.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, who has been Chairman of the Commission from the date of their organization, felt compelled through pressure of work to resign as Chairman. The Board desire to place on record their deep appreciation of the service which he has rendered and which has meant so much to the City.

In conclusion, we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the loyal support and efficient service rendered by our entire staff.

W. H. SMITH,
Chairman.

Toronto, April 15th, 1919.

The names and addresses of organizations in the City dealing with soldiers and soldiers' families are given in this report merely for general information. A full report of the activities of each may be obtained by writing direct.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission, 116 College Street, Toronto, Ontario (incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Ontario), advises the returned soldier concerning employment and education.

The Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada (incorporated), Branch Office, 533 College Street, Toronto, Ontario; Head Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

The Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association, The New Registry Building, Toronto, Ontario, deals with the family during the soldier's active service. Funds distributed are largely private.

The Soldiers' Insurance of the City of Toronto, City Hall. This is a department of the City Treasurer's Office.

Great War Veterans' Association, 72 Carlton Street, Toronto.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Invalided Soldiers' Commission, 185 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Be Sure that the Charities to which you subscribe are. Endorsed & refer those not Endorsed to the office of the Commission 18 D'Angelo Street.

Endorsed

Endorsed

Endorsed

LIST OF APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto whose work has been approved by the Social Service Commission to December 31st, 1919 *1920*

for the

Aged Men's Home	51 Belmont Street.	✓
Aged Women's Home	55 Belmont Street.	✓
Big Sister Association	City Hall.	✓
Big Brother Movement	City Hall.	✓
Boys' Home	339 George Street.	✓
Canadian Free Library for the Blind..	142 College Street.	✓
Canadian National Inst. for the Blind.	36 King Street East.	✓
Central Neighborhood House	84 Gerrard Street West.	✓
Children's Aid Society	229 Simcoe Street.	✓
Church Home for the Aged	78 Oxford Street.	✓
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities	218 Simcoe Street.	✓
Creche	374 Victoria Street.	✓
Danforth Nursery	859 Carlton Avenue.	✓
East End Day Nursery	28 River Street.	✓
Girls' Home	229 Gerrard Street.	✓
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	West Lodge Avenue.	✓
Haven	320 Seaton Street.	✓
Home for Incurable Children	152 Bloor Street East.	✓
House of Industry	Elm and Elizabeth Streets.	✓
House of Providence	Power Street.	✓
Infants' Home and Infirmary	21 St. Mary Street.	✓
Jewish Children's Home	218 Simcoe Street.	✓
Julia Greenshield's Home	178 University Avenue.	✓
National Sanitarium Association, King		
Edward Sanitarium for Consump-		
tives, Queen Mary Hospital for		
Consumptive Children, and Mus-		
koka Free Hospital for Consump-		
tives	Gage Institute.	✓
	223 College Street.	✓
Nursing-at-Home Mission	76 Hayter Street.	✓
Nursing Mission	55 Beverley Street.	✓
Protestant Orphans' Home	344 Dovercourt Road.	✓
Queen Street East Day Nursery	1575 Queen Street East.	✓
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1830 Queen Street West.	✓
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.....	Bank of Toronto.	✓
St. George's Society of Toronto.....	14 Elm Street.	✓
St. Mary's Infants' Home	Bond Street and Wilton Avenue.	✓
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid		
Society	25 Shuter Street.	✓

254 McCaul St.

104 Gerrard Ave.

80 Bond St.

Salvation Army—

Rescue Home for women	95 Bellevue Avenue.	✓
Receiving Home for Women.....	297 George Street.	✓
Prison and Police Court Work for Men	20 Albert Street.	✓
Samaritan Club	223 College Street.	✓
Toronto Humane Society	197 McCaul Street.	✓
Toronto Industrial Refuge	43 Belmont Street.	✓
Toronto Star Fresh Air Fund.....	The Toronto Daily Star.	✓
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund.....	The Toronto Daily Star.	✓
Toronto Women's Patriotic League...	80 King Street West.	✓
University Settlement	95 Peter Street.	
Upper Canada Tract Society.....	2 Richmond Street East.	✓
Victor Home for Women	341 Jarvis Street.	✓
Victorian Order of Nurses	281 Sherbourne Street.	✓
West End Creche.....	197 Euclid Avenue.	✓
Working Boys' Home	Church and Gould Streets.	✓

x

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Chairman, Rev. T. Crawford Brown; Treasurer, Mr. J. Harry Paterson; Secretary, Mr. Charles T. Stark.

Objects—"To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto and to grant assistance to the casual poor."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$9,874.

Indoor Relief—Number of inmates receiving benefit during the year, 200.

Average cost of maintenance of indoor poor per capita per diem, 53c.

Casuals—Number admitted during the year, 346.

Average cost of maintenance of casuals per capita per diem, \$1.39.

Outdoor Relief—Number of families receiving aid during the year, 1,040.

Average cost of each family, \$29.46.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$32,000 00	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1917.....	\$ 136 41
Government	3,195 85	Outdoor Relief	30,635 68
Inmates	1,157 35	Indoor Relief	20,590 45
Contributions	1,534 50	Casuals	4,823 05
Endowment	1,701 52	Capital account	234 66
Other sources	940 04	Tenant	156 93
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1918.....	16,047 92		
	\$56,577 18		\$56,577 18

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Superior, Assistant Superior, and Secretary-Treasurer.

Object—"Caring for the aged poor of the Province of Ontario."

Number of salaried employees, 9; salaries, \$3,739.17.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 557. (Number paying, 98; number free, 459).

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 46c.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$18,000 00	Deficit, Sept. 30, 1918.....	\$1,132 97
Government	9,897 65	Maintenance	64,379 66
Inmates	17,373 40	Loan returned	1,713 43
Subscriptions	15,686 00	Extraordinary repairs	1,798 75
Other sources	9,226 33	Balance, Sept. 30, 1918.....	1,163 57
	\$70,188 38		\$70,188 38

CO-OPERATIVE BOARD OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

REPORT FOR TEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. H. N. Loeser; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Goldstein; Secretary, Mrs. Miller.

Object—"To assist all Jewish poor."

Weekly relief given to eighty families.. Temporary relief given to forty-five families.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Nov., 1917....	\$ 6 21	Cash relief	\$7,972 89
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies (which includes		Groceries	1,824 90
City grant of \$1,000).....	12,465 00	Milk	269 11
		Rents paid	1,995 50
		Coal	271 65
		Postage, printing and stationery	40 51
		Balance	96 65
	\$12,471 21		\$12,471 21

NURSING-AT-HOME MISSION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. Peacock; Treasurer, Miss E. M. Bickell.

Object—"Nursing the sick poor in their own homes."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$1,481.

Number of patients aided during the year, 1,792. (Number paying or partly paying, 1,671; number free, 121).

Number of visits, 9,036.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1917..	\$ 445 43	General expenses	\$4,339 78
City	400 00	Balance	563 61
Patients	3,241 41		
Other sources	816 55		
	\$4,903 39		\$4,903 39

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. James Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged women who have not enough means to carry on a home of their own and whose relatives and friends cannot look after them in their own homes."

Number of employees, 20; salaries, \$5,984.83.

Cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 57c.

Number aided during the year, 120. (Number paying or partly paying, 111; number free, 9).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 250 00	Maintenance	\$22,198 95
Government	1,559 88	Interest on mortgage	2,037 50
Inmates	17,539 50	Extraordinary repairs	267 51
Other sources	2,054 19		
Deficit	3,100 39		
	<hr/> \$24,503 96		<hr/> \$24,503 96

AGED MEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. James Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged men who have not enough means to carry on a home for themselves, and whose relatives and friends cannot look after them in their own homes."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$3,458.79.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 69c.

Number aided during the year, 56. (Number partly paying or paying, 48; number free, 8).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 150 00	Maintenance	\$11,351 87
Government	1,172 78	Extraordinary repairs	758 42
Inmates	7,522 63		
Other sources	1,698 14		
Deficit	1,566 74		
	<hr/> \$12,110 29		<hr/> \$12,110 29

JULIA GREENSHIELD'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. A. L. Fleming; Vice-President, Mrs. W. P. Molesworth; Treasurer, W. P. Molesworth.

Object—"Providing a home for aged and friendless women."

Number of employees, 7; salaries, \$1,969.25.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem. 76c.

Number aided during the year, 36. (Number paying or partly paying, 36).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1917....	\$307 69	Maintenance	\$8,301 42
City (1917)	200 00		
Government	768 25		
Inmates	4,694 44		
Interest, etc.	157 48		
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,165 04		
Overdraft, Sept. 30, 1918....	8 52		
	<hr/> \$8,301 42		<hr/> \$8,301 42

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—The Reverend the Mother Superior and the Sisters of St. John the Divine.

Object—"To provide a home for the aged of both sexes."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,108.70.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 54c.

Number aided during the year, 30. (Number paying or partly paying, 27; number free, 3).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, Oct. 1, 1917.....	\$ 53 41	Maintenance	\$5,148 43
City	\$ 200 00		
Government	576 80		
Inmates	3,284 22		
Donations	657 50		
	<hr/> 4,718 52		
Overdraft, Sept. 30, 1918....	376 50		
	<hr/> \$5,148 43		<hr/> \$5,148 43

VICTOR HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. C. H. Wood; Secretary, Miss A. M. Withrow.

Object—"Care of homeless and unfortunate girls."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$745.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 31c.

Number aided during the year, 112. (Number paying or partly paying, 9; number free, 103).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 570 00	Expenditures	\$3,294 02
Government	344 14	Mortgage and interest	2,020 00
Inmates	626 75		
Contributions	56 50		
Methodist Union	2,020 00		
Industries	527 85		
Travellers' Aid	1,168 78		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,314 02		\$5,314 02

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Chief Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Objects—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$2,441.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 41c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 47. (Number paying or partly paying, 21; number free, 26).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand	\$ 612 45	Maintenance	\$6,854 16
City	500 00	Cash on hand	763 11
Government	1,046 33		
Fees	753 27		
Women's Work	2,857 91		
Board (Officers)	1,221.31		
Other sources	626 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,617 27		\$7,617 27

SALVATION ARMY RECEIVING HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—General Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Mrs. Colonel Rees.

Objects—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,330.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, \$1.14. *average 1*

Total number of persons aided during the year, 157. (Number paying or partly paying, 38; number free, 119).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 200 00	Maintenance	\$2,852 66
Donations	467 12		
Board (Officers)	1,100 00		
Sale of work	15 10		
Deficit	1,070 44		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,852 66		\$2,852 66

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—The Sisters of Our Lady of Charity.

Objects—"Reclaiming the guilty and preventing those in danger."

Number of employees, 1; salary, \$480.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 40c.

Number of persons receiving benefit during the year, 190 (all free).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 500 00	Maintenance	\$20,543 12
Government	3,340 00		
Subscriptions	502 00		
Laundry	15,000 00		
Deficit	1,201 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$20,543 12		\$20,543 12

1. 12 (!)

THE HAVEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. H. Oxley; Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Lorimer; Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Ross.

Object—"Intermediate reformatory work, a Home for the shelter of homeless and fallen women and their children; also for feeble-minded girls."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$4,163.95.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 37c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 301. (Number paying or partly paying, 118; number free, 183).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1917.	\$ 146 35	Maintenance	\$14,985 79
City	1,999 92	Laundry	6,435 66
Government	2,553 74	Victory Bond	100 00
Inmates	5,115 46	Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1918..	27 07
Collections	2,126 65		
Laundry	9,265 84		
Other sources	250 56		
	<hr/> \$21,458 52		<hr/> \$21,458 52

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$5,900.05.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50c.

Number of persons aided during year, 89. (Number paying or partly paying, 12; number free, 77).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 600 00	Maintenance	\$14,701 36
Government	2,278 01	Laundry	10,901 18
Inmates	901 20	Extraordinary repairs.....	222 23
Laundry	19,357 20		
Subscriptions	1,460 41		
Other sources	317 90		
Deficit	910 05		
	<hr/> \$25,824 77		<hr/> \$25,824 77

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Miss L. Dewar; Treasurer, Miss Maria Buchan; Secretary, Mrs. G. Tower Fergusson.

Object—"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and seventeen years, afflicted with any incurable disease."

Number of employees, 13; salaries, \$4,817.04.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, \$1.02.

Children from Toronto, 7; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 22; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 4.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1917...	\$1,042 07	Maintenance (including salaries of \$4,817.04)	\$10,947 14
City	450 00		
Government	210 02		
Inmates	1,417 50		
Cots (endowed)	2,354 56		
Donations, etc.	3,718 11		
Estates	1,363 80		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1918.....	391 08		
	\$10,947 14		\$10,947 14

THE CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Lady Moss; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Bristol; Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Saul.

Object—"To care for children from six weeks to twelve years of age during the day while their mothers are at work."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,086.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 28c. —

Average number of children cared for daily, 65.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, 1917	\$ 398 34	Maintenance	\$5,405 33
City	650 00	Balance	936 87
Fees	2,152 05		
Other sources	3,141 81		
	\$6,342 20		\$6,342 20

EAST END DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. P. Rogers; Treasurer, Miss Marjorie Rogers; Secretary, Mrs. F. E. Robson.

Object—"To provide work for mothers who need it, and to take care of their children during working hours; also for women without children when necessary."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$2,121.45.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 22c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 82.8.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, 1917	\$ 574 87	Maintenance	\$5,770 34
City	750 00	Cash on hand	625 95
Fees	2,732 55		
Other sources	2,338 87		
	<hr/> \$6,396 29		<hr/> \$6,396 29

WEST END CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. Allen Case; Treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Lyon; Secretary, Miss A. Robertson.

Object—"To provide a home during the day for children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$2,388.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 30c.

Average number of children care for daily, 67.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, 1917	\$ 364 19	Maintenance	\$5,980 44
City	600 00	Balance	413 99
Fees	2,071 77		
Other sources	3,358 47		
	<hr/> \$6,394 43		<hr/> \$6,394 43

DANFORTH DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. A. Phin; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Chinn; Secretary, Miss L. Playter.

Objects—"To care for children of widows and deserted wives while out working, also to provide work for same."

Number of employees, 2; salaries, \$608.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem. 30c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 23.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, 1917	\$ 377 41	Maintenance	\$2,118 44
City	350 00	Balance, Sept. 30, 1918.....	197 24
Fees	735 45		
Other sources	852 82		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,315 68		\$2,315 68

QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. C. B. Watts;; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Ashbridge; Supervisor, Mrs. M. Adcock.

Object—"The care of children whose mothers are obliged to become wage earners."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$829.85.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem. 34c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 19.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, 1917	\$ 274 23	Maintenance	\$1,613 39
City	350 00	Balance	578 25
Fees	594 45		
Other sources	972 96		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,191 64		\$2,191 64

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, J. K. Macdonald; Treasurer, A. M. Campbell; Secretary, Wm. Duncan.

Object—"To attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the Juvenile Court; to receive and investigate complaints of alleged cruelty to or neglect of children; to receive children from parents who are unable to control them."

Number of employees, 19; salaries, \$9,983.34.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Shelter), 62c.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Detention Home), \$1.14.

Number of children, neglected and dependent, registered during the year with the Commission, 271.

Number of children classed as juvenile delinquents and registered with the Commission, 809.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 1 68	Maintenance:	
City	3,908 00	Shelter	\$17,170 82
Inmates	2,629 75	Detention Home	4,575 71
Donations	12,623 31	Bronte Farm	1,266 82
Other sources	851 99	Sundries	356 25
Deficit	3,354 87		
	\$23,369 60		\$23,369 60

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1918.

Officers—President, W. T. Kernahan; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Walsh.

Object—"To protect dependent and neglected children as by law provided."

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, 844.

Number of children classed as juvenile delinquents, 629; number of children classed as neglected and dependent, 215.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Balance, Jan. 1, 1918.....	\$1,156 03	Salaries	\$1,800 15
City	1,600 00	Maintenance of wards.....	2,334 29
Fees and contributions	1,583 25	Office expenses	173 07
Bequests	538 33	Printing	53 25
Payments for wards by friends.	262 36	Conveying wards.....	143 10
		Rent	300 00
		Balance, Dec. 31, 1918.....	336 11
	\$5,139 97		\$5,139 97

BOYS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. Lionel Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Campbell Reeves; Secretary, Mrs. B. P. Nelson.

Object—"The training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$3,503.25.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 54c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 114.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 99.

Children from Toronto, 73; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 20; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 6.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917..	\$ 739 22	Maintenance	\$14,411 02
City	1,450 25	Vinelands	175 46
Government	583 36	Balance	244 84
Inmates	3,849 95		
Subscriptions	3,462 37		
Rose Day	1,095 45		
Dividends and interest	3,383 88		
Other sources	266 84		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,831 32		\$14,831 32

GIRLS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. W. W. Beer; Secretary, Mrs. Andrew Reid; Treasurer, Miss Pearl Moore.

Object—"To care for girls under fourteen years of age who for various reasons have been deprived of the sheltering care of a home, and to care for their religious, moral and temporal welfare."

Number of employees, 11; salaries, \$3,290.30.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 59c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1918, registered with the Commission, 103.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 108.

Children from Toronto, 76; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 15; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 17.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917..	\$ 127 59	Maintenance	\$13,202 85
City	1,158 90	Balance	922 74
Government	471 82		
Inmates	3,016 54		
Subscriptions	5,002 78		
Dividends	2,563 91		
Capital account	1,750 00		
Other sources	33 05		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,124 59		\$14,124 59

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Mrs. L. L. McMurray, First Directress; Treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Gooderham; Secretary, Miss Boulton.

Mrs. Naomi Boulton

Object—"To afford relief and support to fatherless, motherless and orphan children."

Number of employees, 16; salaries, \$5,545.33.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 40c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 201.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 206.

Children from Toronto, 154; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 29; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 23.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1917..	\$ 51 57	Maintenance	\$20,585 41
City	1,295 55	Transferred to capital account.	225 00
Government	1,026 72	Outstanding accounts	224 02
Inmates	6,266 16		
Subscriptions	3,336 72		
Rose Day	1,095 45		
Interest and rentals	7,097 27		
Capital account	550 00		
Bequests	225 00		
Bank of Toronto	42 27		
T. Eaton Co., Ltd., D.A.....	47 72		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$21,034 43		\$21,034 43

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Sisters of St. Joseph.

Objects—"To shelter homeless and neglected children, and to try to secure foster homes for them."

Number of employees, 22; salaries, \$3,485.45.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 42c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 504.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 483.

Children from Toronto, 268; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 121; Children whose legal residence is uncertain, 94.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 343 29	Maintenance	\$36,515 36
City	4,690 85	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	270 95
Government	1,984 81		
Inmates	9,554 08		
Donations and bequests	9,204 08		
Other sources	11,009 20		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$36,786 31		\$36,786 31

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. Greenfarb; Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Cohen; Secretary, Mrs. Leah Helpert.

Objects—"To care for the dependent and neglected children of Jewish faith and to place them in suitable homes as soon as such homes may be found."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$1,763.40.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 80c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 40.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 46.

Children from Toronto, 32; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 14.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 642 80	Deficit, Oct. 31, 1917.....	\$ 33 56
Inmates	676 00	Maintenance	5,797 58
Public contributions	469 15	Balance	305 15
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	4,348 44		
	<hr/> \$6,136 39		<hr/> \$6,136 89

ST MARY'S INFANTS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—His Grace, Archbishop McNeil; Rev. Father Bench; Sister Superior.

Objects—"The care of destitute mothers before and after their confinement and the care of the children."

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 49c.

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$960.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 125.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 127.

Children from Toronto, 73; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 44; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 10.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$1,557 40	Maintenance	\$11,006 56
Inmates	684 00		
Subscriptions	8,152 13		
Deficit	613 03		
	<hr/> \$11,006 56		<hr/> \$11,006 56

INFANTS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Acting President, Mrs. John Wright; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Tyrell; Secretary, Mrs. George Heintzman.

Objects—"To receive and care for destitute children under four years of age committed to its care, either by individuals or any municipality in Ontario, and to maintain such infants as may be admitted with their mothers."

Number of employees, 12; salaries, \$4,201.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 60c.

Number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 196.

Number of children registered at December 31st, 1918, 227.

Children from Toronto, 171; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 29; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 27.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$1,992 43	Maintenance	\$16,935 50
City	2,222 15	Deposit	100 00
Government	1,572 98	Balance, Sept. 30, 1918.....	1,349 51
Inmates	1,205 74		
Subscriptions	5,141 52		
Rose Day	1,095 45		
Dividends and interest.....	2,514 49		
Other sources	1,744 09		
	<u>\$18,284 91</u>		<u>\$18,384 91</u>

SALVATION ARMY PRISON WORK FOR MEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—Chief Secretary, Colonel J. McMillan.

Objects—"Assisting Police Court cases and discharged prisoners, also visiting and advising prisoners in jails and penitentiaries."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$864.50.*

Number of Toronto men cared for, 392; number of families of Toronto prisoners supplied with food, 178; number of prisoners' families to whom monies earned by the men at Thornhill was handed, 108; amount earned, \$4,170.65; approximate cost of prison and Police Court work (Toronto prisoners) \$3,999.92; proportion of provincial grant, \$2,769.24.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$1,150 00	Total cost of prison and Police	
Government	5,000 00	Court work in Toronto and	
Municipalities and townships..	293 47	Province of Ontario	\$7,222 04
Donations	73 25		
Deficit	705 32		
	<u>\$7,222 04</u>		<u>\$7,222 04</u>

* Portion of salary chargeable to Toronto.

TORONTO WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

REPORT FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.

Officers—President, Mrs. H. D. Warren; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Connable; Treasurer, Mrs. Hamilton Burns.

Objects—"Patriotic and philanthropic."

Soldiers' Comforts and Hospital Supplies Dept. received 1,466,167 articles, value, \$188,920.75.

Emergency Work Room—Number employed daily, 10, all over 60 years of age.

Number of days' work, 2,777.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1917..	\$1,707 15	Rent	\$ 575 00
City	2,025 00	Salaries	480 00
Emergency Work Room.....	642 71	Emergency Work Room	1,770 00
Knitting Dept.	270 62	Fuel	133 06
Bazaar	1,092 99	General expense	1,846 20
Other sources	602 56	Balance	1,536 77
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,341 03		\$6,341 03

BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION.

CITY HALL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. Sidney Small; Treasurer, Miss Chauncey Toque; General Secretary, Mrs. H. V. Laughton.

Object—"To make better citizens of girls, especially those brought before the Juvenile Court and others who, though not delinquent, need friendly assistance."

During the year ending January 31st, 1919, forty-five girls were referred by the Judge or Probation Department of the Juvenile Court.

240 new cases were reported during the year.

1,700 calls were made.

6 employees.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 31, 1918..	\$1,129 58	Salaries and general expenses.	\$3,062 90
Membership fees and other sources	3,168 37	Balance, Jan. 31st, 1918.....	1,235 05
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,297 95		\$4,297 95

Certificates of Endorsement have been mailed only to

Feb. 2, 1920. The Protestant Orphans' Home

Nos. 1-6 \$4,500.00

Mar. 22, 1920 The Boys' Home

Nos. 7-12 3,000.00

Please indicate below the names of the organizations which should receive these cards, and the amount.

- 13 Belmont Homes no amount
~~Boys' Home.~~
- 14 Church of Society no amount
- 15 Church Home for aged no amount
- 16 Cooperative Mt. Z. Church Charles no amount
- 17 The Arche no amount
- 18 Danforth Nursery " "
- 19 East End " "
- 20 Girls' Home
- 21 Footstep Land " "
- 22 Haven " "
- 23 Church of Christ " "
- 24 House of Industry no amount

25 House of Penance no amt

26 In fact Home, " "

27 Junk " " "

28 Inha Jumbhoi \$2500.00

29 Samlamin No amt

30 Young at Home Home " "

31 Pure East money " "

32 Same toorph " "

33 St Mary's Expt Home " "

34 Sa.

35 Poo cue Home " "

36 Aeng " }

37 Poo cue " }

~~Samlamin~~

38 Hamme Drecty " "

39 St. Michael's " "

40 " Santa Claus " "

41 Help Home for Home " "

42 Help Home for Home " "

43 Help Home for Home " "

44 Help Home for Home " "

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ANNUAL REPORT

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

OF TORONTO

FOR THE YEAR

1919

ANNUAL REPORT
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF TORONTO



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of the
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FOR THE YEAR

1919

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THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTERS
1920

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

1919

W. H. Smith,
Chairman

C. Alfred Maguire,
Controller

R. S. Hudson

James Simpson

W. H. Alderson

Thomas McMillan

R. P. Gough

THE STAFF

EDWIN DICKIE	Secretary.
JANE BARCLAY, M.A.....	Assistant Secretary.
JEANETTE RATHBUN.....	Social Worker—Institutions.
HELEN McMURRICH, R.N.....	Supervisor, S. S. Exchange.
GERTRUDE BURGAR	Case Worker, Indoor Relief.
SABRA JACKSON	Case Worker, Outdoor Relief.
HILDA WALKER.	Case Worker, Outdoor Relief.
EFFIE CHESNUT	Case Worker, Outdoor Relief.
JESSIE McCAUSLAND	Statistician and Stenographer.
MARION MOORE.....	Assistant, S. S. Exchange.
EDYTHE E. HOUGH, B.A.....	Accountant for Institutions and Stenographer.
ANNIE CLANCY	Stenographer and Bookkeeper, District Office.

The office of the Case Workers—the District Office—is in Room 52, 18 Toronto Street, telephone Main 3645. The office is open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. every day except Saturdays.

ANNUAL REPORT

His Worship the Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Members of the Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of the Social Service Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The annual report of the Commission is a statement made for the use of the public in reference to the work of organizations in receipt of City moneys, and is the means by which social information which may be of general interest is placed in circulation. Because of numerous requests for information on particular phases of the City's social work, the Commission consider it advisable to set forth in detail certain facts and data which have not been entirely understood. It is advisable also to put into permanent form for reference certain developments in social work which have taken place during the past eight years.

The following quotation is given as an example of the mistaken interpretation of some regarding the function of the Commission and its relation to the City and to private charity:

“The Social Service Commission represents the City and guards the City's interests. The City has obligations to further movements which improve the general welfare of the City. The City has no legal obligations to furnish park space or recreation facilities. It does so because such expenditures are in the general interest. The City has never declared its policy to be that of confining expenditures on social work to those which it is forced by law to pay and certainly no such policy would be tolerated by public opinion, which in Toronto strongly supports welfare work.”

The answer to the above quotation is contained in the statement which the Commission has set forth from time to time, viz.:

- “(a) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City Government as the agency to regulate all forms of social service undertaken by the City itself, or supported either in part or as a whole by City funds.
- (b) The Social Service Commission shall seek to co-ordinate the work of all charitable societies in the City as far as it is possible, bringing the force of public opinion to bear so as to reduce and prevent unnecessary duplication.

-
- (c) The endorsement of the Social Service Commission shall be recognized in the community as necessary to give standing to public solicitation of funds for charitable purposes.
 - (d) The Social Service Commission is recognized by the City Government as its advisor with respect to any new forms of social service proposed to be undertaken by the City and with respect to applications of charitable or philanthropic organizations for civic aid.
 - (e) The Social Service Commission shall act as a clearing house for information of all sorts with respect to the activities of all charitable agencies in the City.
 - (f) The Social Service Commission shall, from time to time, make suggestions to the Board of Control and the Council as to any new forms of social service which it deems necessary in working out a constructive and definite plan for meeting the City's social obligations."

The Commission's activities are not limited by formal or legal red tape. Among other things they have undertaken to develop certain needed changes in connection with Outdoor Relief, the maintenance of children in institutions, and family case work.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE.

The Social Service Exchange was established by the Commission in order that all organizations dealing with families might be of service to each other. The Commission under date of April 12th, 1912, in a recommendation to the Board of Control set forth the advisability of establishing a Confidential Registration Bureau, or clearing house, to which institutions and organizations doing social service or relief work could report, in confidence, all cases involving a social problem, holding that by so doing "duplication would be avoided and the public protected."

In November, 1913, the Exchange was opened. It consists of an alphabetical index with card for each family or individual known to any of the inquiring agencies. Each card carries only identifying information, viz., surname, name of man, woman, children, address, nationality, occupation, ages (when possible), also the name of each organization that has notified the Exchange of its interest in the family. When an organization becomes interested in a case, it immediately inquires of the Exchange as to whether the case is registered or not. The Exchange looks up the index and reports the names of organizations already interested and dates on which they registered. Information is given only to those having a legitimate charitable reason for inquiring.

Year	Inquiries	Notification of Inquiries	Registrations	Notif'n Regist'n	Related Cases	Agencies	Totals for all.
1914 ...	.....	.....	11,648	.....	.....	147	11,648
1915 ...	.....	.....	18,401	.....	.....	178	30,049
1916 ...	991	727	17,622	2,510	63	193	47,671
1917 ...	2,007	1,131	9,954	3,079	333	202	57,625
1918 ...	2,392	1,714	8,091	2,127	523	214	65,716
1919 ...	2,154	1,579	8,953	2,890	602	234	74,669

The number of registered cards on file December 31st, 1919, was 53,277. The number of registrations on file December 31st, 1919, was 74,669. The number of "registrations from all agencies" naturally represents far more than the number of cards on file, there being as many as eight agencies registered as interested in one given family.

An "inquiry" means the question: "Is such and such a family registered on the Exchange?" If, after receiving the "notification" (answer) as to what agency or agencies it is known, the inquirer decides to work upon the case, such an inquiry becomes, on their request, a "registration."

"Related cases" showing connection with relatives or friends are found by cross-index.

Of the 234 agencies registered as having at some time made use of the Exchange, 111 were active during 1919.

Although there is a marked increase in registrations from all but three children's institutions, the number of inquiries from *all* agencies during 1919 falls 238 short of those of 1918. In some instances the decrease is due, as in the case of Outdoor Relief, to fewer applications; but an Exchange with more than 74,000 registrations should show more than 2,000 inquiries. There is no doubt that many registrations from several organizations that communicate by telephone should and could be counted as inquiries as well, but the greater number of registrations by mail are *not* inquiries; they are merely registrations.

What use is made of notifications of registrations remains yet to be found out. Registrations in 1919 from March to October showed a decrease from 1918 and 1917, while the increase in November and December, due chiefly to the smallpox epidemic, is very marked.

With regard to the tendency towards co-operation of agencies, it has been interesting to note the marked coming-together of registrations from the Salvation Army Military Department, the Citizens' Repatriation League, the House of Industry, the Salvation Army Relief Department, and institutions doing work of a similar character.

The following table shows the development of the Exchange idea in Canada:

<i>City</i>	<i>Year Begun</i>	<i>Registered Cards</i>
		<i>on File</i> <i>December 31st, 1918.</i>
Calgary	1911	6,000
Toronto	1913	47,445
Winnipeg	1914	35,670
Ottawa	1914	5,275
Montreal	1916	40,000
Halifax	1916	703

If the Exchange is used correctly, its use will bring about intelligent constructive work and will save time, energy and money. The Commission are well aware that the growth of its usefulness must be slow and dependent on the demands of the organizations using it.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Responsibility Assumed by the City in the Matter of Family Case Work.

In 1914 the Commission were instructed by the Board of Control to confer with the various charities throughout the City in order that Outdoor Relief work, as conducted by the City and by private organizations, might be more fully understood, and might be handled more thoroughly. A committee representing both the City and private organizations held a conference, and on November 3rd, 1914, submitted the following report and recommendations. They were adopted by the City Council:

1. That the House of Industry be the distributing agency for groceries, milk, bread, fuel, and (when necessary) soup.
2. That organizations be formed, which shall be known as Neighborhood Workers' Associations, and which shall consist of representatives from churches of all denominations, from all charitable, benevolent and philanthropic organizations and institutions, from the Division of Public Health Nurses, the Division of Public Service, the Division of Sanitary Inspection, the Division of School Nurses, the Juvenile Court, and the Social Service Commission.
3. That temporary relief be provided on recommendation of organizations having definite membership in such Neighborhood Workers' Associations, or on recommendation of a duly appointed visitor of the House of Industry and that all such cases be reported to the Neighborhood Workers' Association for the district in which the relief is given; that all reports shall be made on cards provided for this purpose, which shall contain the recommendation of the reporting agency to the relieving agency, a duplicate of each card to be retained by the Secretary of the division to which the case belongs, and the information necessary for the Confidential Exchange of the Social Service Commission to be forwarded by the Secretary to the Registrar of that Exchange.

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4. That rent, clothing, friendly visiting, and other personal services be provided for by various voluntary organizations.
 5. That the regularly appointed House of Industry visitors be co-operating members of the various Neighborhood Workers' Associations in their respective districts, and that the services of a paid investigator be continued by the House of Industry, to investigate cases in which application for relief is made direct to the House of Industry and cases which may be sent by the City Relief Officer.
 6. That the Neighborhood Workers' Associations divide the City into three districts and that a competent social worker be appointed as Secretary of each district, such appointment to be made by the Social Service Commission.
 7. That the Neighborhood Workers' Associations may subdivide each of the districts as they desire, but that the Secretary appointed by the Social Service Commission for the undivided district be present to act as Secretary of each of the sub-divisions at its meetings.
 8. That all charitable organizations and institutions receiving financial assistance from the City, or the general public, be recommended and requested to affiliate themselves with a Neighborhood Workers' Association.
 9. That the Confidential Exchange of the Social Service Commission be used by all charitable and public welfare agencies as a clearing house for all cases that require relief of any character.
 10. That the supervision of the distribution of outdoor relief, as contained in this recommendation, be vested in the Social Service Commission."

As a result of the adoption by Council of the foregoing report, three field secretaries were appointed by the Commission. They endeavored to cover the whole field of case work by referring cases to the various local Neighborhood Workers' Associations and private individuals. As this method did not permit the District Secretary either time or opportunity to do expert case work, *it proved entirely unsatisfactory to the City*. A Secretary was dependent entirely upon reports and visits made by volunteers. Volunteers, helpful as they are in case work when under direction, proved unequal to the task. The Secretary also found that without a personal knowledge of the family under consideration and without very explicit facts gathered by a trained worker, she was unable to deal with family problems. The plan resulted in a confusion of responsibility between the City and private charity and pointed the way clearly to the desirability of the establishment of two separate offices, one to deal with Outdoor Relief, as given by the City, and a central office or clearing house for the use and guidance of private charity.

Under date of April 2nd, 1918, private charity laid its plan before the Commission in the form of the following resolutions:

- "1. RESOLVED, that the Committee favors the proposal of the appointment by the Neighborhood Workers' Association of a qualified salaried Secretary with such paid assistants as may be necessary, the funds for same to be raised by private subscription.
- "2. RESOLVED, that the Committee favors the formation of Councils of the various City groups doing kindred community social service work in the City.
- "3. RESOLVED, that in view of the necessity of eliminating waste effort, conserving our resources in war time and for the purpose of increasing mutual understanding, the Committee suggests the desirability of a City-wide co-ordination of all community service work through a Central Council."

Under date of June 1st, 1918, the Commission undertook to deal only with families in receipt of aid from the City or referred by a City Department, leaving to private charity all other types of families. In September, 1918, the Neighborhood Workers' Association opened an office. A satisfactory working basis was reached by a conference between the Commission and a committee representing the Neighborhood Workers' Association. It is embodied in the following extracts:

"The Commission recognize the Neighborhood Workers' Association to be the private relief-giving agency of the City—one of its functions to deal with families in such a way that private relief may be adequate.

"If it is the opinion of the Neighborhood Workers' Association that any family with which it is dealing or which is referred to it needs City aid, the Social Service Commission as the supervisor of Outdoor Relief reserve the right to make direct investigation if they deem that necessary, as the City is entitled to inquire into any expenditure of municipal funds for charitable purposes.

"The plan for Outdoor Relief, of which the Commission approves and which should cover all classes of dependent families, is briefly:

"Widows' families and certain other families where the father is incapacitated, to be cared for by Mothers' Pensions.

"Certain families to receive adequate relief and social treatment through a Central Relief Giving agency to act for all private relief giving agencies.

"Families which receive City aid to be the responsibility of the City. The City is to give adequate social treatment with a view to

"1. Removing the cause of poverty.

"2. Determining whether Indoor or Outdoor Relief should be given and who should be responsible for the family's care.

"3. Securing data for the purpose of improving civic methods of dealing with desertion, illegitimacy, unemployment, etc."

"1. It was agreed that the records of the Social Service Commission would be open to the workers of the Central Office of the Neighborhood Workers' Association.

"2. It was agreed that records of cases not definitely of the House of Industry type would be transferred to the Neighborhood Workers' Association as rapidly as the exigencies of the office work would permit.

"3. It was agreed that in cases where the Central Office or Local Association has asked for House of Industry aid, a consultation would be held with such workers before a worker from the Social Service Commission visited the home."

The Outdoor Relief Department of the Commission is concerned not with relief-giving, but with the prevention of the need for relief. The House of Industry distributes the City's supplies of groceries, milk and bread, and notifies the Commission after having made a visit to the family and having been satisfied that the family is in need. Although the work of family rehabilitation of the City's poor cannot be entirely covered by the present staff, all the more serious family problems receive attention.

We are convinced that *this important work requires the services of trained workers who are intimately in touch with the families concerned and who are thoroughly acquainted not only with the resources of the district under supervision but with those of the City as well.*

The number of visits made on behalf of 577 families and individuals during the year was 5,432.

Of the families visited 339 were married couples,

134 were widows,

70 were deserted women,

10 were single women,

6 were women separated from their husbands,

5 were widowers,

5 were unmarried mothers.

3 were deserted men,

2 were children separated from parents,

2 were divorced women,

1 was a single man.

It is of interest to note that of 540 families in receipt of assistance from the City 44 per cent. received assistance for one month only. Forty-six families, or 8.5 per cent. of the total, received assistance for six months and over. The table below shows that emergency aid, which should come from sources other than that of the House of Industry, is obtained from the City. It is the opinion of the Commission that emergency aid should come from private charity, from churches, relatives, etc., and not from the so-called Poor Funds.

The table covering the 540 families is given in detail:

239 families were given assistance during 1 month.						
128	"	"	"	"	"	2 months.
71	"	"	"	"	"	3 "
26	"	"	"	"	"	4 "
18	"	"	"	"	"	5 "
12	"	"	"	"	"	6 "
8	"	"	"	"	"	7 "
4	"	"	"	"	"	8 "
4	"	"	"	"	"	9 "
9	"	"	"	"	"	10 "
8	"	"	"	"	"	11 "
13	"	"	"	"	"	12 "

The various reasons why the 577 families failed to support themselves are as follow. Frequently several reasons are found in an individual family:

Sickness of breadwinner	207	Tuberculosis	26
Sickness (all other)	196	Imprisonment	25
Unemployment	123	Alcoholic intemperance	21
Death	90	Dishonesty	18
Insufficient employment	79	Incorrigibility of children.....	18
Poorly paid employment.....	72	Illegitimacy	18
Domestic incompetency	69	Insanity	14
Desertion or non-support.....	65	Disability from industrial acci-	
Old age	42	dent	12
Begging tendency	39	Venereal disease	11
Feeble-mindedness or epilepsy.	37	Hereditary pauperism.	5
Industrial incompetency	37	Miscellaneous	5
Domestic infelicity	34	Non-adjusted immigrant	4
Debt	34	Death from industrial accident.	4
Bad housing	29	Occupational disease	2
Sexual immorality	28	Strike	1

The Work Done for Families.

Relief from the City	288	Institutional care, temporary..	25
Personal service and guidance.	248	Search for deserter or non-sup-	
Investigation only	218	porter	20
Referred directly to other		Employment, temporary	20
agency	166	Country outing	19
No need of charitable aid.....	160	Institutional care, permanent.	17
Relief raised from private		Treatment offered, refused....	17
charity	133	Educational opportunities	16
Medical or surgical aid secured	131	Relief raised from employer..	14
Advice only	96	Legal aid secured	9
Relief raised from church	91	Relief raised from relatives ...	8
Restored to self-support.....	85	Creche	8
Relief raised from benevolent		Transported or deported	7
individual	52	Environment changed	6
Court case	51	Cultural and recreational oppor-	
Employment, probably perman-		tunity	5
ent	32	Not found, false address.....	4
Church connection strengthened	32	Industrial training secured....	3
Loan	27	Relief from special fund.....	3

Number Aided by the City.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of families aided during the year ending March 31st, 1920. The number of families aided yearly for a period of five years:

March 31st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920.....	927
“ “ 1918, “ “ 1919.....	991
“ “ 1917, “ “ 1918.....	790
“ “ 1916, “ “ 1917.....	738
“ “ 1915, “ “ 1916.....	2,002

The total amount of Outdoor Relief distributed yearly to families during a period of five years:

From March 31st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920.....	\$28,546 77
“ “ “ 1918 “ “ “ 1919	29,075 62
“ “ “ 1917 “ “ “ 1918	26,725 46
“ “ “ 1916 “ “ “ 1917	14,170 78
“ “ “ 1915 “ “ “ 1916	28,697 46

Unemployment.

During 1919, there were 123 individuals as compared to 51 the previous year who made application for City aid because of lack of work. The Ontario Government Employment Bureau* report that for Toronto during the year ending October 31, 1919, there were 38,475 vacancies for men, 34,786 male

* Pamphlet, “Employment Service of Canada.”

applicants, and 14,718 men placed. There were 15,386 vacancies for women, 9,639 applicants, and 5,128 women placed. The Civic Employment Bureau report shows that approximately 9,000 men applied for work, and that 6,444 were placed. Judging from the Ontario Government Employment Bureau's figures, it would seem that *unemployability* rather than *unemployment* needed consideration.

There was no connection between the administration of relief given by the City through the House of Industry and that made through the Federal Emergency Appropriation. This allowance, however, must be taken into consideration in dealing with the matter of unemployment as a whole. On December 22, 1919, 2,500 unemployment certificates had been issued and on December 31 there were approximately 5,000 unemployed soldiers. Unemployment assistance was given only to soldiers who came under the special ruling of the Government. City relief was given to soldiers or soldiers' families after their cases had been dealt with and found ineligible for federal allowance by the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association. There is no doubt but that the allowances from the federal appropriation, from the Citizens' Repatriation League, and from the Military Department of the Salvation Army have done much to reduce the number of applicants to the City for aid.

The number of cases other than those of the House of Industry referred to the Central Office was 315.

By the Mayor's office	93
By out-of-town agencies	73
By the juvenile court	67
By civic officials	36
By personal application	20
By citizens	16
By institutions	10

The experience of the past few years in relief work has proved that *time and money spent on the rehabilitation of dependent families is money saved*. The aim of the Commission is to develop a high standard of case work, and to have a full understanding of the causes of dependency in order that sane methods may be used in dealing with it.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDOOR RELIEF.

The development of a policy which would furnish the Commission with accurate and sufficient data concerning dependent children has been very gradual. Under date of February 16, 1915, a communication was received from the Board of Control:

"His Worship the Mayor stated that it has been brought to his attention that institutions within the City caring for juveniles kept such as inmates beyond a reasonable time.

"His Worship moved that the foregoing matter be referred to the Social Service Commission with a request that the said Commission investigate carefully conditions in the several institutions of that character in the City and submit a report showing as follows:

- (1) The length of time it is customary to retain such inmates, citing particular instances, if any, where in their opinion such inmates have been retained beyond a reasonable period of time.
- (2) To declare the policy of the Commission in relation to such cases, and to advise if they have power to make and enforce regulations governing such cases, and if not, stating reasons why.
- (3) To make any recommendations the Commission may deem advisable on each and every one of such institutions, and to advise what legislation, if any, is necessary to meet the situation."

In reply the Social Service Commission forwarded a report and recommendation:

"During a period of two years, the Social Service Commission have investigated the family histories of children in the various Children's Homes and Orphanages and the facts are as follows:

That normal children removed from their parents on account of a family emergency and placed in an institution, remain long after the emergency has been tided over.

That children of widows who might remain in the family are kept during their period of childhood in the institutions because the mother can pay a pittance towards their support (though children belonging to this class can be kept with their mothers through private effort);

That children whose parent or parents are living, but are irresponsible, are gradually forgotten by the parents and are left practically deserted, not only are robbed of their own homes but of the right to a foster home;

That normal, bright children are obliged to live and study side by side with abnormal and defective children;

That the institutions in thus housing normal children year after year who might be returned to their homes, placed for adoption, or placed in foster homes, are losing sight of their only function, viz.: to shelter and protect a child during a short period while its own home is unfit, or until such time as a better home can be found;

That three months' careful study of the needs of a child committed to an institution and the same careful study of the details of its home give ample time to determine whether or not the child should be returned, adopted, or placed in a foster home;

“ After consideration of the foregoing facts the Social Service Commission are unanimously agreed that a change of method in granting money to the various Children's Homes and Orphanages is a vital necessity and beg to recommend:

That grants to Children's Institutions for the year 1916 be paid on a basis of twenty-five cents* per capita per diem.

That the following classes of children be placed on the per capita per diem payment basis:

1. Children whose parents' whereabouts are not known.
2. Children whose parent or parents are in jail or on probation.
3. Babes wilfully deserted by their mothers.
4. Illegitimate children deserted by their mothers.
5. Children who have neither father nor mother living.

* * * * *

That the histories of children whose names, ages, and addresses appear on the vouchers from the institutions . . . be carefully investigated by the Social Service Commission, whose responsibility it will be, in co-operation with the proper authorities, to determine from a history of each child whether the child should be returned to its own home, should be placed for adoption, should be placed in a foster home, or should remain in the institution, and that the Social Service Commission, working with the proper authorities, be responsible for the carrying-out of the plan in the case of each child over whom the City has control.”

The Board of Control recommended the adoption of the foregoing report. All Children's Institutions now receive payment on the per capita per diem basis instead of being subsidized as formerly.

Dependent Children.

The Commission have particularly concerned themselves with the welfare of children, and have taken the position that children's institutions could do a far greater work by working for the child's own home improvement rather than for its care in an institution. It is generally accepted that institutional life is detrimental to the child. The Commission maintain that thorough investigation when the application for admittance of the child is made, will prevent the subsequent desertion of the child.

The total number of dependent children registered during the year ending December 31, 1919, exclusive of delinquents, was 1,666,—a decrease of 230 during the past five years.

*Rate adjusted yearly.

They were admitted for the following reasons. (The figures for 1918 are also given.)

	1919	1918
1. Mother unable to support illegitimate child.....	281	268
(Married women with illegitimate child.....62)		
2. Illness	268	312
	1919	1918
Illness of mother	202	255
" " father	23	16
Mother in sanitarium	17	19
Illness of both parents	12	4
Fathers in sanitarium	10	7
Illness of guardian	3	9
" " child	1	2
3. Death of mother	265	238
4. Desertion	244	243
	1919	1918
Desertion by father	133	115
" " mother	89	102
" " both parents	22	26
5. Delinquency	143	156
	1919	1918
Delinquency of mother	40	73
Immorality of mother	38	14
Delinquency of father	14	29
" " both parents	12	4
" " child	11	9
Mother contributed to neglect	10	16
Parents " " "	7	0
Father in penitentiary	7	0
Immorality of father	3	4
Delinquency of guardian	1	7
6. Widowhood	128	210
7. Insanity	46	58
	1919	1918
Insanity of father	34	52
Insanity of mother	12	6
8. Mother with child in institution	42	19
9. Returned from foster homes	37	22
10. Miscellaneous	37	16
11. Mother feeble-minded	34	0
12. Parents separated	26	20
13. Death of both parents	22	20
14. Mother feeble-minded with illegitimate child	17	27
15. Foundlings	16	13
16. Transferred from other institutions (wards)	16	0
17. Unrecorded	9	26

	1919	1918
18. Domestic infelicity	7	0
19. Government wards awaiting a home	7	0
20. Mother sent to other institution	5	15
21. Mother with child in institution, married woman	4	0
22. Insufficient income	3	4
23. Parents intemperate	3	10
24. Emergency care	3	30
25. Child feeble-minded	3	3

The six main causes of dependency among children are:

	1919 Per cent.	1918 Per cent.
Illegitimacy	16.8	15.3
Illness in the home	16	17.9
Death of mothers	15.9	13.6
Desertion	14.6	13.9
Delinquency in the home	8.5	8.9
Widowhood	7.6	12.1

Legal Residence.

Of the 1,666 children registered in Children's Institutions

- 37 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission;
- 1,160 were in Toronto one year or more prior to admission;
- 354 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;
- 152 no record was made.

The corresponding figures for 1918 are as follows:

- 54 were in Canada less than three years prior to admission;
- 1,132 were in Toronto one year or more prior to admission;
- 339 were in Toronto less than one year prior to admission;
- 219 no record was made.

Occupations of Parents.

	1919	1918
Number of fathers whose occupations were recorded....	713	783
	1919	1918
Unskilled	300	326
Soldiers and sailors	131	215
Skilled workmen	116	127
Miscellaneous	108	50
Business	47	49
Professional	11	16

	1919	1918
Number of mothers whose occupations were recorded....	552	546
	1919	1918
Domestics	281	343
Miscellaneous	84	0
Factory workers	72	77
Business	44	40
Charwomen	39	45
Skilled workers	20	28
Professional	12	12

Removals of Children.

Number of children removed from institutions	985	982
	1919	1918
Returned to parents	598	572
Placed in foster homes	116	130
By death	108	87
Sent to hospitals	65	64
Transferred to other institutions	33	57
Removed by Children's Aid Societies ..	24	18
Returned to relatives	22	34
Placed at service	10	11
By Juvenile Court	4	0
Left without leave	3	3
Returned to guardians	2	5

Number of Children in Institutions.

At end of each year.				Registered during each year.			
On December 31st, 1919	681			For year 1919	1,666		
" " " 1918	759			" " 1918	1,741		
" " " 1917	806			" " 1917	1,785		
" " " 1916	813			" " 1916	1,720		
" " " 1915	904			" " 1915	1,896		
" " " 1914	973			" " 1914	1,965		

Mortality among Children in Institutions.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1919, deaths were 108, or 10.9 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1918, deaths were 87, or 8.85 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1917, deaths were 61, or 6.20 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1916, deaths were 74 or 8.15 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1915, deaths were 88, or 8.87 per cent. total children removed.

Year ending Dec. 31, 1914, deaths were 119., or 9.90 per cent. total children removed.

The *prevention of infant mortality* must needs begin before the frail little bit of humanity reaches a public institution. Many of these children, who live but a short time after admission, are in a serious physical condition long before they are admitted. If you add to this the fact that 47.9 per cent. of the illegitimate children entering the largest infants' home in 1919 were the children of married mothers, only four of whom entered the institution with the child, it is not surprising that the death rate was alarmingly high, or 27.8 per cent. of the total children in residence during the year. Sixty-five per cent. of the total number admitted were either illegitimate or foundlings.

The admitting of the infant without the mother is a practice which should be followed only when exceptional circumstances arise, and is no doubt one of the main reasons for the increased number of deaths. Of the total mothers available at the time of admission 65 per cent. did not enter with the infant.

Total deaths and per cent. of total inmates removed by death:

1919.....	71 or 27.8% of total inmates.		
1918.....	62 or 27.3%	"	"
1917.....	14 or 8.3%	"	"
1916.....	22 or 13.2%	"	"
1915.....	54 or 19.2%	"	"
1914.....	57 or 25.3%	"	"

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

The number of delinquent children entering institutions during the year ending December 31st, 1919:

Committed to Industrial Schools.....	61
Held in the Detention Home	775

The number of juvenile offenders entering the Detention Home during the year has decreased by 203, and the number of days' stay, by 6,939.

The number of days' stay of children in the Detention Home during 1919	2,627
The number of days' stay of children in the Detention Home during 1918	9,566

The Chief Constable's report for the year shows that 2,182 children between the ages of ten and sixteen years were handled by the Police Department.

The Juvenile Court activities covering the work of the City have not yet been sufficiently organized to furnish the data required by the Commission. A re-organization is under way, and the necessary data will be furnished for the coming year.

The City is gradually seeing its way out in the matter of dealing with the delinquent boy and girl, who is usually only a robust, active child, denied the proper space for play and sufficient outlet for his energy. With this group is also found the defective child whose moral nature is undeveloped and who needs both hospital treatment and suitable custodial care.

The City is indebted to the Chairman of the Commission for the initiation of the small farm-home idea for boys would otherwise be committed by the Court to an Industrial School. The small home where there is the advantage of country life and work gives a boy a chance to find himself. The Inglenook Park Boys' Home at Barrie is an experiment which, if successful, will supplant the large centralized reformatory plan or Industrial School.

Since the opening of the Inglenook Park Boys' Home in September, 1919, twenty-one boys have been in residence. The method of admission was planned with the idea of giving the boy a chance to choose. He is in a "tight place" to be sure, before the Court facing commitment to an Industrial School. He may apply to the Committee of Inglenook Park Boys' Home for one more chance. The Committee hears his case, reviews his medical and mental history, and if the boy and his parents apply for admission and fill the simple admission requirements, the boy enters as a student on his own application, not as an offender sent by the Court. Mr. W. H. Smith, Chairman, has given the City the use of buildings and fifty acres of beautiful park on the outskirts of Barrie. Fortunately he still finds time to be the head of the household and to spend a large part of his time with the boys.

The selection of proper accommodation for the activities of the City's children's work has been delayed. The Commission's recommendation of February 20th last to the Board of Control in reference to the Detention Home has not yet been dealt with. The Commission have been approached on several occasions since that date and urged to establish an institution. They are still convinced, however, that there should not be a large and elaborate institution for the detention of children, but that there should be accommodation for these delinquent children and for the Juvenile Court with all its auxiliary organizations under the same roof. This home need be used only for a short period and as a clearing house for all classes of dependent children needing shelter.

Illegitimate Children in Institutions.

Illegitimacy formed the largest single cause for the admission of children to institutions during 1919. The reason given for admission in the majority of instances was that the mother was unable to support her child. To offer food and shelter to the mother and the child by no means meets this serious problem, but may, unless done with a full knowledge of the facts, be an

added evil. Under date of September 6th, 1917, the Commission was authorized to register all dependent, illegitimate children in order that the City might be advised as to the provision made for their care.

The registration during 1919 covered 324 children in the following institutions:—Salvation Army Rescue Home, The Haven, St. Mary's Infants' Home, Infants' Home, St. Mary Street, and the Victor Home for Women. The survey was divided into four main groups, the Child; the Mother of the Child; Alleged Father of the Child; Institution Housing Mother and Child.

The Child—

Date of birth	Date of record	Place of birth
With mother	In institution	In boarding-home (address)
Ward of a Children's Aid Society	Adopted	Supervised
Abandoned	Taken by relatives	Mentality
Remarks		

The Mother of the Child—

Age	Home address	Parents' address
Parents notified	Legal residence	How long in Toronto
How long in Canada	Previous illegitimate children	Religion
Mentality	Penal and reformatory record	Length of stay
Under supervision	Present whereabouts	Means of support
Remarks		

Alleged Father of the Child—

Name	Address when case appeared	Was he interviewed?
By whom interviewed?	Result of interview	Religion
Legal action	Result of legal action	Affidavit of affiliation
Penal and reformatory record	Remarks	

Institution Housing Mother and Child—

Who applied for admission	Amount paid	By whom paid
Transferred where	Placed at work, with child	Without child
Custodial care	How long	Permanent
Follow-up work in reference to mother	Father	Child

The legal provision made for the care of the illegitimate child and the mother is of very little value. The institutions seldom make use of the law, such as it is. In 209 cases no action, legal or otherwise, was taken against the reputed father, either by the mother of the child or by the institutions. In 35 instances legal action was taken and satisfactory results obtained. In 21 instances, although legal action was taken, no results

were obtained. In order that legal action may be successfully undertaken, the mother must have complied with the law which requires that she file an affidavit of affiliation before her child is six months old. Of the 324 mothers only 38 had filed such an affidavit.

The institution's responsibility begins when the application is made for admission when frequently the mother does not wish to enter with her child. Too frequently desertion follows if the child enters alone. In 188 cases where the mother entered with the child, in only 86 cases did the child leave with the mother; in 18 cases the child was removed by death. In many of these instances the child died after the mother had left.

There is no adequate machinery in most institutions to "follow up" after the mother and child leave the institution. The local and Provincial Children's Aid Societies concern themselves only with such children when they are made wards. Only 22 per cent. of the children under consideration were thus given protection. The mother may give away her child to whom and under what conditions she may choose. It is an appalling fact that these children are shuffled off the hands of the people responsible with little concern for the future. The supervision afforded by the institutions, except in one instance, is inadequate.

The survey has emphasized the *need for a complete revision and re-adaptation of the laws* dealing with this whole matter. The laws are both inadequate and seldom used. The State has made no provision which will ensure the proper care and upbringing of the child, but has left this work to a multiplicity of religious and other groups whose work, though kindly, is of necessity limited. The machinery already in use for other children's work, such as that of the Children's Aid Societies and the Juvenile Court, is used unfortunately only after the child has become neglected. They do not touch to any extent the preventive work.

As a result of the survey the Commission have undertaken, through the Municipal Children's Bureau, a department of the Commission's work established to deal with dependent children, to formulate plans to meet the need as far as the City of Toronto is concerned.

ENDORSEMENT CERTIFICATE.

Endorsement certificates are issued to charitable and philanthropic organizations. Endorsement is granted on the following terms:

1. The organization shall fill a need not already well filled by an existing organization and not capable of being thus filled.
2. The organization must be doing a work the value of which is commensurate with the amount of money expended.
3. The organization shall agree to co-operate with other charitable organizations in preventing duplication of effort and in promoting

economy and efficiency in administration of the charities of the City as a whole. Those organizations engaged in relief work shall agree to register the families assisted with the Social Service Exchange.

4. The organization must file with the Commission a copy of its annual report, including a statement showing the amount of all moneys received and from what source, and the expenditure in detail; also a statement of assets and liabilities.
5. Its books must be audited yearly, and a copy of the auditor's certificate filed with the Commission.
6. The methods employed in raising funds shall be approved by the Commission.
7. The Commission will refuse endorsement when a percentage beyond ten per cent. is paid to collectors, or when the expenses of an entertainment are disproportionate to the receipts.
8. The operations of an organization and its accounts shall be open to investigation by representatives of the Commission.

LIST OF ENDORSED ORGANIZATIONS.

A classified list of philanthropic and charitable organizations in Toronto endorsed by the Social Service Commission for the period ending December 31st, 1920:

Aged Men's Home	51 Belmont Street.
Aged Women's Home	55 Belmont Street.
Big Brother Movement	Registry Office.
Big Sister Association	Registry Office.
Boys' Home	339 George Street.
Canadian Free Library for the Blind..	142 College Street.
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	36 King Street East.
Central Neighborhood House	84 Gerrard Street West.
Children's Aid Society	229 Simcoe Street.
Church Home for the Aged.....	78 Oxford Street.
Co-operative Board of Jewish Charities	254 McCaul Street.
Creche	374 Victoria Street.
Danforth Day Creche	104 Ferrier Avenue.
East End Day Nursery	28 River Street.
Girls' Home	229 Gerrard Street East.
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	West Lodge Avenue.
Haven	320 Seaton Street.
Home for Incurable Children	152 Bloor Street East.
House of Industry	87 Elm Street.
House of Providence	Power Street.
Infants' Home and Infirmary	21 St. Mary Street.

Jewish Children's Home	218	Simcoe Street.
Julia Greenshield's Home	178	University Avenue.
National Sanitarium Association, King Edward Sanitarium for Consump- tives, Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, and Mus- koka Free Hospital for Consump- tives		Gage Institute, 223 College Street.
Nursing-at-Home Mission	76	Hayter Street.
Nursing Mission	55	Beverley Street.
Protestant Orphans' Home	344	Dovercourt Road.
Queen Street East Day Nursery	1575	Queen Street East.
Sacred Heart Orphanage	1830	Queen Street West.
St. Andrew's Society of Toronto		Bank of Toronto.
St. George's Society of Toronto	14	Elm Street.
St. Mary's Infants' Home	81	Bond Street.
St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society	80	Bond Street.
Salvation Army—		
Prison and Police Court Work	20	Albert Street.
Receiving Home for Women	297	George Street.
Rescue Home for Women	95	Bellevue Avenue.
Samaritan Club	223	College Street.
Toronto Humane Society	197	McCaul Street.
Toronto Industrial Refuge	43	Belmont Street.
Toronto Star Fresh Air Fund		The Toronto Daily Star.
Toronto Star Santa Claus Fund		The Toronto Daily Star.
Upper Canada Tract Society	8	Richmond Street East.
Victor Home for Women	341	Jarvis Street.
Victorian Order of Nurses	281	Sherbourne Street.
West End Creche	197	Euclid Avenue.
Women's Patriotic League	72	Carlton Street.
Working Boys' Home		Church and Gould Streets.

Be sure that the charities to which you subscribe are endorsed. Refer those not endorsed to the office of the Social Service Commission, 18 Toronto Street.

The Commission trust that the foregoing report will give to those interested a knowledge of the policy governing its activities in the various departments coming under its jurisdiction.

The Commission held seventeen regular meetings in addition to those of the several sub-committees. They desire to place on record their appreciation of the continued confidence given to them by His Worship the Mayor, the City Council, and the Board of Control.

To the Staff the Commission express their sincere appreciation of the splendid service rendered during the year which has meant so much to the City and to many of its citizens.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission.

W. H. SMITH,
Chairman.

Toronto, May 27th, 1920.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—Chairman, Rev. T. Crawford Brown; Treasurer, Mr. J. Harry Paterson; Secretary, Mr. Charles T. Stark.

Objects—"To provide for the destitute poor of the City of Toronto and to grant assistance to the Casual Poor."

Number of employees, 13; salaries, \$9,491.29.

Indoor Relief—Number of inmates receiving benefit during the year, 172.

Average cost of maintenance of inmates per capita per diem, 48.2c.

Casuals—Number receiving benefit during the year, 538.

Average cost of maintenance of casuals per capita per diem, 47.6c.

Outdoor Relief—Number of families receiving aid during the year, 936.

Average cost of each family, \$26.64.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$35,000 00	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1918	\$16,047 92
Provincial Government	2,787 47	Outdoor relief	24,937 80
Public contributions	1,194 13	Casual poor	2,115 37
Endowment	2,084 95	House	16,723 55
Inmates	1,489 72	Capital account	662 44
Other sources	361 66	Artificial limb	134 65
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919	17,860 73	Tenant expenses	156 93
	\$60,778 66		\$60,778 66

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—Superior, Assistant Superior, Secretary-Treasurer.

Object—"Caring for the Aged Poor of Ontario."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$4,823.50.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 596. (Number paying, 95; number free, 491).

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 57.8c.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918	\$ 1,163 57	Maintenance	\$73,672 36
City	18,000 00		
Government	10,007 97		
Inmates	18,981 42		
Subscriptions, including Federa- tion allowance	12,266 42		
Other sources	12,891 86		
Deficit, Oct. 1, 1919	361 12		
	\$73,672 36		\$73,672 36

CO-OPERATIVE BOARD OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

REPORT FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918, TO SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. Charles Draimin; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Goldstein; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Cohen.

Object—"To assist all Jewish poor."

Number of families receiving temporary relief, 54.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918...	\$ 96 65	Cash relief	\$14,442 19
Refunds	226 97	Groceries	2,267 96
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	19,385 00	Coal	166 43
		Milk	229 16
		Rent	2,530 50
		Postage, printing, and stationery	66 37
		Cash on hand, Sept. 22, 1919..	6 01
	<u>\$19,708 62</u>		<u>\$19,708 62</u>

NURSING-AT-HOME MISSION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. W. M. Peacock; Treasurer, Miss E. M. Bickell; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake.

Object—"To aid the poor of our City in body and try to uplift the soul."

Number of employees, 8 to 17; salaries, \$1,163.00.

Number of patients aided during the year, 1,756. (Number paying or partly paying, 1,631; number free, 125).

Number of visits, 8,890.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1918...	\$ 563 88	Maintenance	\$2,881 05
City	400 00	Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1919...	484 37
Interest	57 22		
Patients	1,938 20		
Donations	359 00		
Sundries	47 12		
	<u>\$3,365 42</u>		<u>\$3,365 42</u>

NURSING MISSION.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. Lockhart Gordon; Treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Ramsay; Secretary, Mrs. Dudley Stayner.

Object—"Nursing the sick poor."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$1,378.75.

Number of patients aided during the year, 870. (Number paying or partly paying, 819; number of patients free, 51).

Number of visits, 5,690.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 200 00	Deficit, Oct. 31, 1918.	\$ 82 05
Donations and subscriptions. . .	977 40	Maintenance	4,194 46
Patients	3,128 95	Transferred to reserve	200 00
Dividends	250 00	Balance, Oct. 31, 1919.	79 84
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,556 35		\$4,556 35

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—Chairman, Sir Wm. J. Gage; Vice-Chairman, Arthur Hewitt; Hon. Treasurer, A. R. Capreol.

Object—"District visiting nursing by paid trained nurses."

Number of employees, 28; salaries, \$15,801.84.

Number of patients aided, 5,590.

Number of visits, 37,450.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City grant	\$ 2,000 00	Deficit, Jan. 1, 1919.	\$ 1,045 38
Metropolitan Life	7,649 65	Maintenance	31,537 78
Patients	11,090 95	Balance, Jan. 1, 1920.	6,103 92
Ottawa V. O. N.	3,000 00		
General subscriptions	3,294 75		
Federation for Community Service	11,639 83		
Rent	11 90		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$38,687 08		\$38,687 08

AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged women who no longer can provide one for themselves and whose relatives and friends cannot look after them in their own homes."

Number of employees, 22; salaries, \$7,396.68.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 71.1c.

Number aided during the year, 130. (Number paying or partly paying, 125; number free, 5).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 250 00	Maintenance	\$26,963 15
Government	2,335 41		
Inmates	19,048 93		
Federation for Community Service	2,005 86		
Collections and donations	996 95		
Dividends	60 00		
Sundries	23 77		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919	2,242 23		
	<hr/> \$26,963 15		<hr/> \$26,963 15

AGED MEN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster.

Object—"To provide a home for aged men who no longer can provide one for themselves and whose relatives and friends cannot look after them in their own homes."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$4,064.13.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 83.4c.

Number aided during the year, 62. (Number paying or partly paying, 59; number free, 3).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 150 00	Maintenance	\$14,021 59
Government	1,018 92		
Inmates	8,750 15		
Federation for Community Service	1,115 17		
Collections and donations	824 74		
Dividends	60 00		
Sundries	20 60		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919	2,082 01		
	<hr/> \$14,021 59		<hr/> \$14,021 59

THE JULIA GREENSHIELD'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. A. L. Fleming; Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Strathy; Treasurer, W. P. Molesworth.

Object—"Providing a home for aged and friendless women."

Number of employees, 7; salaries, \$2,155.55.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 72.4c.

Number aided during the year, 38. (Number paying or partly paying, 38).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 200 00	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1918.....	\$ 8 52
Government	735 42	Maintenance	10,036 71
Inmates	4,903 56	Subscription to endowment fund	1,000 00
Income from property.....	85 05	Balance, Oct. 1, 1919.....	152 83
Subscriptions, donations and be- quests	5,274 03		
	<hr/> \$11,198 06		<hr/> \$11,198 06

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—The Mother Superior and the Sisters of St. John the Divine.

Object—"The care of the aged of both sexes."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$2,039.22.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 55.9c.

Number aided during the year, 50. (Number paying or partly paying, 47; number free, 3).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 200 00	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1918.....	\$* 376 50
Government	594 58	Maintenance	9,994 79
Inmates	6,094 66	Grounds (sodding)	207 82
Subscriptions	692 00	Insurance and mortgage.....	300 00
Federation for Community Ser- vice	1,681 38		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919.....	1,616 49		
	<hr/> \$10,879 11		<hr/> \$10,879 11

VICTOR HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. G. H. Wood; Secretary, Miss A. M. Withrow.

Objects—“ 1. Care of unmarried mothers and their babes.
2. Any girl needing protection and help.
3. Training of incorrigibles and first two classes for domestic service.”

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$805.00.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 39.7c.

Number aided during the year, 150. (Number paying or partly paying, 10; number free, 140).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 400 00	Maintenance	\$4,088 47
Government	350 53	Alteration to building	3,223 21
Inmates	440 55		
Public contributions	25 00		
Victor industries	153 00		
Travellers' Aid	2,796 42		
Mission Union	3,011 18		
Rent	185 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,311 68		\$7,311 68

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—Chief Secretary, Col. John McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Brigadier L. DesBrisay; Superintendent, Mrs. Mary Stitt.

Objects—“ Religious and philanthropic.”

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$2,564.00.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50.8c.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 84. (Number paying or partly paying, 58; number free, 26).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 763 11	Maintenance	\$8,804 49
City	500 00		
Government	1,036 66		
Donations	1,100 00		
Sewing	3,385 95		
Officers' Board	1,557 14		
Fees (inmates)	193 00		
Sundries	24 00		
Deficit, Oct. 1, 1919	244 63		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$8,804 49		\$8,804 49

THE HAVEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. M. Oxley; Treasurer, Mrs. B. D. Lorimer; Secretary Mrs. R. H. Ross.

Objects—"Intermediate reformatory work, a house for the shelter of friendless and fallen women and the children of these not eligible for the Infants' Home, also care of the feeble-minded."

Number of employees, 14; salaries, \$4,525.40.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 53c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 254. (Number paying or partly paying, 106; number free, 148).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918.....	\$ 27 07	Maintenance	\$16,651 92
City	1,999 92	Laundry	6,853 80
Government	2,192 47	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1919....	1,672 21
Government, special grant....	500 00		
Inmates	6,486 12		
Laundry	11,892 45		
Collections	897 75		
Federation for Community Service	616 69		
Interest	240 46		
Fire insurance	325 00		
	\$25,177 93		\$25,177 93

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Miss M. M. Caven; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Litster; Secretary, Mrs. R. C. Tibb.

Object—"To provide a home to reform and protect erring and feeble-minded women and girls."

Number of employees, 8; salaries, \$6,185.69.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 52.8c.

Number of persons aided during the year, 87. (Number paying or partly paying, 14; number free, 73).

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 600 00	Maintenance	\$13,991 32
City grant re influenza.....	442 00	Laundry	10,320 99
Government	2,068 43	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1919....	169 24
Federation for Community Service	2,085 70		
Collections and donations....	758 26		
Inmates' board.....	850 00		
Dividends, etc.....	160 73		
Laundry	17,328 38		
Sewing	62 40		
Sundry receipts	125 65		
	\$24,481 55		\$24,481 55

SALVATION ARMY RECEIVING HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—General Secretary, Col. John McMillan; Women's Social Secretary, Brigadier L. DesBrisay; Superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Adams.

Objects—"Religious and philanthropic."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,459.00.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, \$1.19.

Total number of persons aided during the year, 167. (Number paying or partly paying, 29; number free, 138).

Income.		Expenditure.	
Donations	\$ 253 00	Maintenance	\$3,161 40
Board	574 00		
Fees	621 95		
Sewing	24 00		
Sundries	115 50		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919.....	1,572 95		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,161 40		\$3,161 40

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—Sisters of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge.

Objects—"Reclaiming the guilty and protecting those in danger."

Number of employees, 1; salary, \$480.00.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 35.5c.

Number of persons receiving benefit during the year, 187.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 500 00	Maintenance	\$24,287 65
Government	3,548 65		
Collections and donations.....	1,500 00		
Laundry and sewing.....	16,500 00		
Deficit	2,239 00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$24,287 65		\$24,287 65

THE CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Lady Moss; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Bristol; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Saul.

Object—"To care for young children while their mothers are at work."

Number of employees, 6; salaries, \$1,741.00.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 27.4c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 58.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 936 87	Maintenance	\$4,944 16
City	650 00	Extraordinary repairs	91 00
Federation for Community Service	1,008 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1919..	532 95
Collections and subscriptions..	1,230 37		
Fees	1,542 22		
Sundries	200 65		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,568 11		\$5,568 11

DANFORTH DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. A. Phin; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Chinn; Secretary, Miss C. H. Playter.

Objects—"To care for the children of widows or deserted wives while the mothers are at work and to assist in providing work for the mother."

Number of employees, 2; salaries, \$536.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 38.7c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 13.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 201 25	Maintenance	\$1,582 16
City	350 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	426 88
Fees	437 70		
Federation for Community Service	428 14		
Members' subscriptions	153 00		
Entertainment, etc.	436 90		
Bank interest	2 05		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,009 04		\$2,009 04

EAST END DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. J. P. Rogers; Treasurer, Miss M. Rogers; Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Bee.

Objects—"To provide a home during the day for children whose mothers must go out to work; to assist in securing work for such women; to encourage habits of thrift in parents and children."

Number of employees, 10; salaries, \$2,776.10.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 28.7c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 88.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Dec 31, 1918...	\$ 625 95	Maintenance	\$7,756 69
Fees	2,753 80	*Balance, Dec. 31, 1919.....	314 53
City	750 00		
Federation for Community Service	1,985 35		
Donations	848 50		
Loan	948 53		
Other sources	159 09		
	\$8,071 22		\$8,071 22

* Applicable to loan of \$948.53.

QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. C. B. Watts; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. Ashbridge.

Object—"The care of children whose mothers are compelled to become wage-earners."

Number of employees, 3; salaries, \$1,251.50.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 44.5c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 21.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 578 25	Maintenance	\$2,268 19
City	350 00	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1919..	126 31
Fees	651 96		
Loan	250 00		
Federation for Community Service	276 74		
Donations	287 55		
	\$2,394 50		\$2,394 50

WEST END CRECHE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. E. F. Garrow; Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Rae; Secretary, Mrs. H. Osler.

Object—"Care of children during the day whose mothers are obliged to go out for work."

Number of employees, 7; salaries, \$2,369.30.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 32.7c.

Average number of children cared for daily, 64.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 413 99	Maintenance	\$6,305 32
City	600 00	Extraordinary repairs	203 60
Fees	2,337 90		
Members' subscriptions	2,324 00		
Other sources	164 80		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919.....	668 23		
	\$6,508 92		\$6,508 92

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—First Directress, Mrs. F. E. Hodgins; Treasurer, Miss Naomi Boulton; Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Gooderham.

Object—"To afford relief and support to fatherless, motherless, and orphan children."

Number of employees, 16; salaries, \$6,326.23.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 51.7c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 170.

Children from Toronto, 131; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 35; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 14.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 863 36	Deficit, Oct. 1, 1918	\$ 89 99
Government	940 24	Maintenance	25,306 58
Bequests	704 22	Extraordinary repairs	496 23
Inmates	7,582 60	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1919..	825 91
Collections and donations.....	3,102 38		
Withdrawn from savings.....	2,493 78		
Accounts payable	2,998 11		
Bills payable	1,200 00		
Interest and rentals	6,834 02		
	\$26,718 71		\$26,718 71

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—Sisters of St. Joseph.

Objects—"To shelter homeless and neglected children, to secure foster homes for them."

Number of employees, 22; salaries, \$3,791.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50.3c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 421.

Children from Toronto, 261; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 108; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 52.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 270 95	Maintenance	\$38,694 82
City	2,359 65	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1919....	144 28
Government	2,108 01		
Donations and bequests.....	5,611 06		
Inmates	8,405 97		
Federation for Community Ser- vice	7,220 00		
Other sources	12,863 46		
	<hr/> \$38,839 10		<hr/> \$38,839 10

BOYS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. Lionel Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Campbell Reaves; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Nelson.

Object—"To provide and care for the homeless, dependent, and neglected boys admitted under regulations provided."

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$3,724.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 57.8c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 115.

Children from Toronto, 96; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 17; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 2.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 244 84	Maintenance	\$13,935 68
City	1,214 96	Extraordinary repairs.....	1,003 06
Government	532 84		
Collections and donations.....	3,530 39		
Dividends and interest	3,004 07		
Board of boys	3,834 41		
Deficit, Sept. 30th, 1919.....	2,577 23		
	<hr/> \$14,938 74		<hr/> \$14,938 74

GIRLS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs; Treasurer, Miss Pearl Moore; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Reid.

Object—"To care for girls under fourteen years, who for various reasons have been deprived of the sheltering care of a home; to care for their religious, moral and temporal welfare."

Number of employees, 11; salaries, \$3,397.55.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 57c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 115.

Children from Toronto, 89; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 17; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 9.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 921 74	Maintenance	\$12,157 08
City	1,176 70	Balance, Sept. 30, 1919.....	287 68
Government	448 04		
Fees	3,624 80		
Donations and collections.....	3,610 12		
Indenture	15 00		
Refund	87 05		
Dividends and interest.....	2,561 31		
	\$12,444 76		\$12,444 76

INFANTS' HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. John Wright; Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Heintzman; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Tyrrell.

Objects—"To receive and care for destitute and otherwise helpless children under four years of age committed to its care, either by individuals or by any municipality in the Province of Ontario, and to maintain infants admitted with their mothers."

Number of employees, 13; salaries, \$6,537.73.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 86.1c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 243.

Children from Toronto, 178; Children from municipalities outside Toronto, 33; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 32.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1918..	\$ 1,349 51	Deposit	\$ 120 00
City	3,270 90	Maintenance	26,356 64
Province of Ontario.....	882 84	Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1919..	1,730 76
Province of Ontario, spec grant	500 00		
Fees	1,758 50		
Federation for Community Service	7,011 13		
Donations and collections.....	7,675 41		
Entertainment	2,790 00		
Interest	2,514 32		
Other sources	454 79		
	\$28,207 40		\$28,207 40

ST. MARY'S INFANTS' HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—His Grace, Archbishop McNeil; Rev. P. J. Bench; the Sister Superior.

Objects—"The care of destitute mothers before and after their confinement and the care of the children."

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 50.2c.

Number of employees, 9; salaries, \$1,927.33.

Total number of babes receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 140.

Children from Toronto, 86; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 45; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 9.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 890 46	Maintenance	\$15,162 69
Provincial Government	340 48		
Contributions	6,593 97		
Inmates	2,902 00		
Deficit, Oct. 1, 1919.....	4,435 78		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,162 69		\$15,162 69

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. S. Greenfarb; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Cohen; Secretary, Mrs. L. Helpert.

Object—"To take care of neglected and dependent children."

Number of employees, 4; salaries, \$1,968.75.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, 59.6c.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 55.

Children from Toronto, 42; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 13.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1918....	\$ 305 25	Maintenance	\$6,350 18
Jewish Federation	4,000 00	Sundries	27 00
City	792 70	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1919....	503 83
Cash donations	494 04		
Fees	1,141 00		
Other sources	148 02		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$6,881 01		\$6,881 01

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, Miss Dewar; Secretary, Mrs. G. T. Ferguson; Treasurers, Miss M. Buchan, Miss W. Freeland.

Object—"To receive and tenderly care for children of either sex between the ages of two and sixteen years, afflicted with any incurable disease."

Number of employees, 13; salaries, \$5,060.94.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem, \$1.18.

Total number of children receiving benefit during the year, registered with the Commission, 40.

Children from Toronto, 12; children from municipalities outside Toronto, 16; children whose legal residence is uncertain, 11.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 525 00	Deficit, Sept. 30, 1918.....	\$ 391 08
Government	207 18	Maintenance	12,486 77
Private patients	1,201 50	Elevator and special repairs...	537 67
Municipal patients	244 00		
Estates	3,107 79		
Donations, etc.	4,591 68		
Cots maintained and endowed..	2,307 18		
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919.....	1,231 19		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$13,415 52		\$13,415 52

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officers—President, J. K. Macdonald; Treasurer, A. M. Campbell; Secretary, William Duncan.

Object—"To attend the trial of all children under sixteen years of age in the Juvenile Court; to receive and investigate complaints of alleged cruelty to or neglect of children; to receive children from parents who are unable to control them."

Number of employees, 15; salaries, \$7,600.70.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Shelter), 75.4c.

Average cost of maintenance per capita per diem (Detention), \$1.67.

Total number of children, neglected and dependent, registered during the year with the Commission, 240.

Total number of children classed as juvenile delinquents and registered with the Commission, 856.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$ 3,584 57	Imperial Bank overdraft, Oct.	
Donations	12,239 67	1. 1918	\$ 3,354 87
"Star" Fresh Air Fund.....	1,750 00	Maintenance:	
Applications for adoption.....	161 50	Shelter	19,649 39
Parents towards support.....	3,360 62	Detention Home	4,590 81
Endowment	200 00	Bronte Farm	4,408 76
Contribution boxes	459 12	Interest on overdraft.....	310 47
City, re Detention Home.....	865 20		
Interest on Endowment Fund...	5 01		
Imperial Bank overdraft.....	9,688 61		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$32,314 30		\$32,314 30

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mr. W. T. Kernahan; Treasurer, Mr. F. T. Walsh; Secretary, Mr. John Boland; Agent, Mr. John Hyland.

Object—"To protect dependent and neglected children as by law provided."

Number of cases dealt with during the year, 688.

Number of children classed as juvenile delinquents, 432; number of children classed as neglected and dependent, 154.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1919....	\$ 336 11	Salaries	\$1,562 50
City	1,700 00	Maintenance of wards.....	2,868 24
Membership fees and contributions	1,132 45	Office expenses	232 63
Bequests	439 33	Printing	28 50
Payment of wards by friends..	296 44	Conveying wards	147 95
Federation for Community Service	1,341 20	Rent	300 00
		Interest on bank overdraft....	64 19
		Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1920....	41 52
	\$5,245 53		\$5,245 53

SALVATION ARMY PRISON WORK FOR MEN.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919.

Officer—Brigadier Fraser.

Objects—"Assisting Police Court cases and discharged prisoners, also visiting and advising prisoners in jails and penitentiaries."

Number of employees, 2; salaries \$673.50 (Toronto only).

Number of Toronto men cared for, 430; number of families of prisoners supplied with food, 224; number of prisoners' families to whom money earned by prisoners was handed, 232.

Income.		Expenditure.	
City	\$1,500 00	Total cost of prison and Police	
Government	5,500 00	Court work in Toronto and	
Donations	105 80	in the Province of Ontario.	\$7,424 21
Deficit, Sept. 30, 1919.....	318 41		
	\$7,424 21		\$7,424 21

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1919.

Officers—President, Mrs. H. D. Warren; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Connable.

Objects—"To afford and distribute relief, assistance and comforts to soldiers and sailors and to their dependents and to all others needing assistance of any sort or character arising directly or indirectly from the conditions brought about by the war."

Number of persons employed in the Emergency Work Room, 526.

Number of families given relief, 389.

Income.		Expenditure.	
Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1918...	\$1,610 80	Maintenance of Emergency	
City	2,450 00	Work Room	\$2,884 62
Federation for Community Service	1,038 77	Paid influenza relief.....	986 02
Emergency Work Room sales..	562 75	Maintenance of 83 King St. W.	880 41
Revenue, re Club House.....	454 42	Paid to Club House.....	454 42
Influenza epidemic and relief to soldiers' dependents	1,096 36	Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1919...	2,007 63
	<hr/> \$7,213 10		<hr/> \$7,213 10

